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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 305 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
[illegible]	Dec.	Malwa	11000	—	—
[illegible]	1917	Nagova	7000	—	—
[illegible]		Kaisar-i Hind	11509	—	—
1st	Janry	Nankin	7000	—	—
7th	"	Moostan	10000	—	—
14th	"	Salsa	9300	—	—
27th	"	Sardinia	7000	Kashgar	9083

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
15th Dec.	Salsette for	Australia.		
30th Dec.	Nyanza —	7000	Karmala * —	9000
31st Dec. 1917	Malta —	7000	Morea * —	11002
27th Janry.	Nellore —	7000	Medina *	12500
9th Febry	Novara —	7000	Mongolia —	14000
23rd "	Nore —	7000	Salsa —	11000
9th March	Malta —	7000	Kaisar-i Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 21st December; 2nd and 29th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
22nd Dec.	Lhasa	Karachi Direct
28th Dec.	Linga	Karachi Coasting
3rd Jan.	Daneia	E. and S. Africa via Mormugao

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

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Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Kasuga Maru	Y Kobayashi	5348	16th Dec.	28th. Dec.
Yokosuka Maru	S. Hirata ..	4166	14thJan.17	26thJan.17
Tenshin Maru	R. Osaki ..	4173	15thJan.17	27thJan 17
Yokohama Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	18thJan 17	30thJan 17
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki.	5280	19thJan 17	31st Jan.17

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Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Suva Maru	4499	N. Yanagi	8th Dec.	24th Dec.
Europa Maru.2	3078	S. Nakagawa	26th Dec.	3rd Jan 17
Kinkajii Maru	4082	K. Sakurai	27th Dec	6th Jan.17
Yeaho Maru	3939	O. Osawa ..	1st Jan. 17	11thJan17
Hatsu Maru	4515	M. Nemoto ..	18th Jan.	29th Jan.

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London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	943	..	723

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A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

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S. S. ASIA MARU, 2,416 tons, will sail on or about 25th December.

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1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

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Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

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Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

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Mauritius Commercial Bank.

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

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Manager.

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Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

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42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

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Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
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All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

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FOR

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BOMBAY.

Bombay, 8th November, 1916.

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GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF RICH JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd December, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Shah Girdharlal Pitamberdas and on account and at the risk of Dahyalal Jethalal rich Jewellery including, pearl kunthis, roses and rings of diamonds and rubies, diamond rings, bracelets of diamonds, sadi pin of diamonds, pearl bangles, raifuls, etc., etc.

The above [illegible] GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, [illegible] 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APPOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Karelwady Thakurdwar opposite Parsi Dharamsalla and next to Mohemedan Burial Ground, the valuable and handsome carved wood and blackwood old carved furniture such as sofas, pier tables, round tables, chiffoneers, bedsteads, dining tables, arm chairs, side boards and dumbwaiters, dining room suite, corner cabinets, chairs, drawers, mirror door wardrobe cupboard, Bohemian venetian, cut glass and enamelled 2 and 6 to 50 lights hanging chandeliers, for gas and electric lights, brackets, table lamps, mirrors, figures, revolving top writing tables, office chairs, partition screen, bracket clocks, jost fan, brass, iron and wood bedsteads, marble top tables, door curtains beaded chicks, bentwood rocking chairs, chairs, easy chairs, baba chairs, hammocks, cradles, Hinks and Dilmans Lamps, carpets, and durries, cooking stove by Doyle Bonnie Bridge, Columbia, etc., etc., the property formerly belonging to the late Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy and others.

Catalouges are published and the property is on view.

To-morrow SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.),

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.

By order of the Court in suit No. 2234 of 1915 and on account and risk of D. Longstaff.

1 Secondhand rubber tyred gig No. [illegible] by Dykes end Co., Calcutta.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.,

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF CASES OF COLOURED RUBBER BALLS.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Gulam Huseip Jafferalli and on account of the concerned defaulting inda... tor.

2 cases each 192 dozen coloured rubber balls 2 inches.
2 cases each 192 dozen coloured rubber balls 2 inches.
3 cases each 144 dozen coloured rubber balls 2½ inches.
3 cases each 84 dozen coloured rubber balls 3 inches.

Samples on view.

AUCTION SALE of silver presentation watches, motor time-pieces, Crocodile Dressing Bag fitted with ivory accessories, silver spoons, forks and fish service.

To-day Friday, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the mortgagee concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mrs. M. Fetter Nepper.

1 case 1 doz. silver spoons, 2 cases each 12 doz. silver forks, 2 cases each containing Fish Service 1 gold muff chain, 1 lady's crocodile leather dressing bag fitted with ivory accessories, 18 assorted silver watches by the Reliance Watch Co. 3 Motor time-pieces.

The above things are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BALES OF JINS IN 47,000 OF THE MANEKJI MILLS.

On Wednesday the 27th instant 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Mehta & Co., will sale by public Auction at their Room by order of Thucker Vallabhdas Kersandas and Narandas & Co., an on account and at the rise of the Jagjivan Goonvantrai.

14 Bales each 40 pieces Jins in 47,000 of the Manekji Mills.

MEHTA, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF THE SURPLUS FURNITURE OF THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from the Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the old premises of the Bank, Esplanade Road, its surplus furniture, comprising teak and blackwood writing tables of different sizes, one rolled top writing table, bentwood office chair, low easy chairs, clerk's chairs, large voucher cupboards, stationery cupboards, bookshelves, benches, copying presses and similar other articles of office furniture.

Furniture on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed next day of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35. HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 F. P. BALES BENGAL COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 28th December 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Goods Yard, Colaba by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

100 F. P. Bales Bengal Cotton (Hurdwarganj to Colaba Invoice No. 31 R. R. 30023 dated 1st December, 1916.

A depcsit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1916.

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Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

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may be had on application to—

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INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE—Wanted DISTRICT and LOCAL AGENTS for a progressive Indian LIFE Office. Good terms to good men. Only qualified gentlemen need apply, giving full particulars, capacity for business, previous experience, etc., to Box No. 432, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6421

WANTED

WANTED.—A FLAT in Fort for a small family from 1st January. Write to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7

WANTED—An experienced STEREO. and LEAD CASTER. Apply in person to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—By Government servant LOAN Rs. 500. Interest 12 per cent monthly plus instalment, Write to Box No. 455, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6428

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's) Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—FEMALE TELEPHONE OPERATORS.—Commencing salary Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per mensem according to ability. Apply in own handwriting sending copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 20th December, 1916. 6411

WANTED—An energetic GRADUATE for a Mohomaden Madrassa, as a HEADMASTER. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to:—
A. K. MAJOTHI.
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6400 Rawnake Islam, Dhoraji. (Kathiawar.)

WANTED—Two different CHIEF AGENTS for C. P. and Berar and Bombay Presidency. Liberal allowance and commission to experienced and energetic men. First class references absolutely necessary. Please apply to—
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary, National Insurance Co., Ltd.,
8, Council House Street,
6424 Calcutta.

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON at the Darashaw Camp Dispensary, Sholapur, on a salary of Rs. 45 with free quarters. None need apply who has no experience of work in Municipal or Government Dispensary.
Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 1st January, 1917.
G. M. SHAH,
President,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office,
15th December, 1916. 6396

VIVE LA FRANCE !

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.
Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

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OXYPATHOR FOR DISPOSAL.—Cost Rs. 150; quite good condition, highly recommended in nervous diseases. What offers. Apply to Box No. 434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6425

FOR SALE.—Valuable artistic household furniture, etc., of J. Sauders Slater, Esq., The Administrator General Bombay, at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, on SATURDAY, at 2-30 p.m., by CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers. 6412

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C shunt wound 15 B.H.P. 460 volts, 980/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1083

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—MILL MACHINERY ENGINE, BOILER, LOOMS, &c., brand new and some second hand also. Apply to STATE ENGINEER, MORVI. 6349

ON VIEW.—Very old open carved furniture such as sofas, chiffoniers, pier tables, cabinets, zoonda cupboard, etc., Karelwady, Thakardwar, opposite Panday's Dharamshalla to be sold on Sunday, the 24th instant. 6430

PUBLIC NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1917, for the supply of 12,750 tons (more or less) of STEAM AND RUBBLE COAL for delivery during 1917-18.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting their tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

6. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the tenders are opened.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 21st December, 1916.
6431

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

(Incorporated in England).

CURTAILMENT IN MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA having urged the necessity of reducing the mail and passenger train services in India in order to conserve material required for repairs, the trains notified below will be discontinued from the 1st January, 1917.

Further curtailments and alterations in the passenger train service will be made from 1st February 1917, full particulars of which will be notified in due course.

The Railway Company trusts that it may rely on the co-operation and forbearance of the public in the event of these curtailments resulting in any inconvenience in view of these circumstances which render the changes necessary.

TRAINS TO BE DISCONTINUED FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1917.

31 Down Manmad Express.—Bombay to Manmad.
32 Up Manmad Express.—Manmad to Bombay.
44 Up Madras Manmad Express.—Raichur to Dhond.
43 Down Madras Manmad Express.—Dhond to Raichur.
41 Down Madras Manmad Express.—Dhond to Manmad.
42 Up Madras Manmad Express.—Manmad to Dhond.
353 Down Passenger Train.—Bhusaval to Bhopal.
356 Up Passenger Train.—Bhopal to Bhusaval.
741 Down Mixed Train.—Jhansi to Gwalior.
742 Up Mixed Train.—Gwalior to Jhansi.
35 Down Poona Passenger.—Bombay to Poona.
40 Up Poona Passenger.—Poona to Bombay.
67 Down Passenger Train.—Poona to Dhond.
68 Up Passenger Train.—Dhond to Poona.
551 Down Passenger Train.—Bina to Katni.
554 Up Passenger Train.—Katni to Bina.
715 Down Goods Train carrying passengers Jhansi to Cawnpore (E. I. R.).
226 Up Goods Train carrying passengers Cawnpore (E. I. R.) to Jhansi.
711 & 715 Down Mixed Trains Agra Cantt. to Agra Fort.
712 & 718 Up Mixed Trains Agra Fort to Agra Cantt.

The Up and Down Puniab Mail trains will stop at Deolali from 1st January, 1917.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th December, 1916.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HEREBY NOTIFY that our office will be REMOVED on 25th December, 1916, to the Mercantile Bank Buildings, (52 and 54 Esplanade Road), First Floor.
WELD & CO.
Bombay, 21st December, 1916. 6407

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

WANTED.

MARINE DEPARTMENT, Port Blair, Andamans. A good MASTER CARPENTER able to build from designs, Launches, Lighters, Sailing and other Boats and repairing same. Should be able to take charge of Sail loft and must be capable of preparing estimates for constructions and repairs.

Will have charge of about 200 convicts, also harbour buoys and coal.

Pay Rs. 200 rising by increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300.

House and five servants free.

Leave and pension under Civil Service Regulations.

Six months on probation before becoming permanent.

Applicants must be European, Anglo-Indian or Eurasian, capable of reading and writing English.

Apply with testimonials to the
SUPERINTENDENT,
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.
6393

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

WITHDRAWAL OF CONCESSIONS.

WITH EFFECT from the 1st January, 1917, the following concessions will be suspended:—

(1) The issue of Week-end return tickets at reduced fares as notified in para 54, pages 99 to 103 of the G. I. P. Railway Coaching Guide No. 192 (December, 1916.)

(2) The reservation of a first class compartment for 3 fares, and of a second class compartment for 4 fares between Bombay and certain stations as shown in Statement (a) appearing between pages 128 and 129 of the G. I. P. Railway Coaching Guide No. 192 (December 1916.)

(3) The reservation of first class compartments for 3 fares and of second class compartments for 4 fares, between Bombay and certain junction stations and via as shown in Statement (B) appearing between pages 128 and 129 of the G. I. P. Ry. Coaching Guide No. 192 (December 1916).

(4) Concessions—Statement (A). G. I. P. Ry. Coaching Guide No. 192 (December 1916).

Page.	Para.	Item.	Particulars.
164	123	2	Golf Club members.
164	123	3	Rowing Club members.
165	123	6	Members of Agricultural Associations.
166	123	8	Pictures to and from Exhibitions.

Concessions—Statement (B). G. I. P. Ry. Coaching Guide No. 192 (December, 1916).

Page.	Para.	Item.	Particulars.
167	123	1	Professional entertainment Companies.
167	123	2	Horses and animals of circus troupes.
168	123	3	Cricket football and Hockey teams.
168	123	4	Polo teams, hunting & pig-sticking parties.
170	123	6	Horses and Ponies for racing purposes.
174	123	12	Members of Masonic & Good Templars Lodges
175	123	16	Conductors of any Tourist Agency.
175	123	17	Members of the Mining & Geological Institute of India attending meetings of the Institute.

(5) The charge for reservation of a third class carriage (four-wheeler) or a compartment—vide page 128, Statements (A & B) G. I. P. Railway Coaching Guide No. 192 (December 1916). The charge in future will be according to the seating capacity marked on the vehicle.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st December, 1916. 2623

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately subsisting between Mr. M. C. J. KHAMBATTA, J. J. KHAMBATTA and P. N. KHAMBATTA has been DISSOLVED and the undersigned will hereafter do business in his own name at No. 283, Hornby Road, from the 1st of January, 1917.
M. C. J. KHAMBATTA.
Bombay, 21st December, 1916. 6427

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VARJIWANDAS KALIDAS, limited, to the two shares mentioned in Schedule No. I, to the Petition with the dividends due and to be due thereon late of Porebunder Bania Hindu Inhabitant a cloth merchant .....Deceased.

GIRDHARDAS KALIDAS, of Porebunder Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a cloth merchant, residing at Porebunder aforesaid at present temporarily residing at Modykhana within the Fort of Bombay appointed by a Judge's Order dated the 30th day of November 1916, to apply for Letters of Administration for the use and benefit of Varajlal Gulabdas a minor .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Limited Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 16th day of December 1916.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
6429 Petitioner's Attorney.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. "DAILY QUOTATION SHEETS" supplied at Re. 1-12 per mensem, Post free. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Telegraphic Address "SURVEY" Bombay. Telephone No. 2161.

21, Rumam Street, Fort.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JEHANGIR FRAMJI BATLIBOI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (partly of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure and partly of the perpetual Fazandari Tenure) together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Kavasji Patel Street, and Barbar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 397 square yards and 4/9th of a sqpare yard or thereabouts whereof 178 square yards are of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure which are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 264 and 256, New Nos. 5152 and 5136, Old Survey Nos. 383 and 474 and New Survey Nos. 8981 and 8988 and the remainder whereof is of the perpetual Fazandari Tenure the present Fazandar whereof is Shrinath Nanabhoy and the whole of which said piece of land is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by Kavasji Patel Street and partly by the property of Dhunjibhoy Kikabhoy Gandevia, on or towards the West partly by the property of Kavasji Jamsetji Modi and partly by the property of Bai Awabai, widow of Shapurji Framji Mehta, on or towards the North partly by the property of Nanabhoy Nusserwanji Sawyer and partly by the property of Bai Dinbai, wife of Fakirji Dhunjibhoy Gagrat and on or towards the South partly by the property of Jamasji Dossabhoy Paghdiwala, partly by the said property of Dhunjibhoy Kikabhoy Gundevia, partly by the Barber Street and partly by the said property of Bai Awabai, widow of Shapurji Framji Mehta, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes as to a part under A Ward No. 1509and Street Nos. 90 and 92, Kavasji Patel Street, and as to the remainder under A Ward No. 1716 (H) and Street No. 12, Barber Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1916.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
6426 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed de bonis non of the property and credits of RAMJIWANI, wife of SITTARAM JAINARAYAN, late of Bombay Marwadi Agarwal Bania Hindu Inhabitant having no occupation...Deceased.

BHAIRULAL SITTARAM, of Bombay Agarwal Vaishya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Fanaswadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, carrying on business as timber merchant.....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration with the will annexed de bonis non.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 16th day of December, 1916.
Messrs. MALVI HIRALAL MODY & RANCHODDAS,
Petitioners attorneys.
6419

AMUSEMENTS

SPECIAL DANCES

WILL BE HELD AT THE

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

ON FRIDAY THE 22nd: DECEMBER AND FRIDAY, THE 29TH DECEMBER, FROM 9-30 to 11-30 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION Rs. 4 PER HEAD,

INCLUDING TABLE D'HOTE DINNER (FROM 8 P.M.).

TABLES CAN BE BOOKED IN ADVANCE.

CHAS. STENGLER,
6356 Genl. Manager.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market
'Phone 1882.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

An Apex Super Production

NOT GUILTY

6,000 Ft. 5 Parts.

An object lesson of the dangers of relying upon circumstantial evidence. The story of a falsely accused man, who undergoes the very tortures of hell for a crime he never committed.

Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
Usual Hall Rates:—Re. 1 to As. 2.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 23rd, 25th and 26th

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS

The World famous British Comedienne

ADA REEVE and her LONDON COMPANY

in a COMEDY and VAUDEVILLE BILL.

Direct from the London Coliseum.

"HALF AN HOUR."

A Vaudeville play in three scenes.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 27th, 28th and 29th

ADA REEVE in the brilliant Lancashire Comedy,

"HOBSON'S CHOICE."

Plans now open at ROSE & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Bombay's Most Beautiful Cinema:

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-30

with a Colossal Repertoire of the World's Cinema Masterpieces.

Pathe's Mighty Historical Triumph

FLANDERS MY COUNTRY !

A superb coloured feature written by

VICTORIEN SARDOU

and based upon the famous drama

"PRO PATRIA."

This great picture features

HENRY KRAUS

The most eminent actor of France who created the part of JEAN VALJEAN in

"LES MISERABLES"

and

PAUL CAPELLANI of

"MYSTERIES OF PARIS" FAME.

Popular prices: Rs. 2 to 4 Ans.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

QUEEN OF BOMBAY,

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT. POPULAR PROGRAMME.

"THE SILENT BATTLE."

A wonderful drama illustrating the curse of drink and a man's successful efforts to defeat it. Splendid acting by J. Warren Kerrigan and Lois Wilson.

"HIS WOODEN LEG."

A comedy in which a one-legged old man leaves his "Stump" to his nephew This contains great wealth but the young man only finds this out after many funny incidents.

"THE COME-ON."

How two confidence-trick men caught a tartar. A rattling comic film.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans 8 & 4.
Box seats, Rs. 2.

TO-MORROW

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CELEBRATES ITS FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

SINCE ITS PERMANENT OPENING BY GIVING AN

AT HOME

when a

SPECIAL CINEMA PROGRAMME,

will be given at 4 p.m.—

and

AFTERNOON TEA.

will be served in the Garden at 5-30

ALL THE INVITATIONS HAVE NOW BEEN ISSUED.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

LITTLE AWAY FROM OLYMPIA (East Side) SANDHURST ROAD,

MODERN MEPHISTO.

7,500 feet.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

at 9-45 p.m.

FAREWELL PROGRAMME

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

WOLSELEY CHARLES POPULAR CO.

"THE SCAMPS"

"THE SCAMPS"

From the Comedy & Palace Theatres, London in their Merry Vaudeville

ENTERTAINMENT

NEW MUSIC ! ORIGINAL SONGS !

ROLLICKING FUN !

UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUES

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 & 8 annas.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

THE GREATEST FILM IN HISTORY !

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 p.m.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 p.m.

Special Reduced Price Matinee

THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

H. M.'s Government Tour of the British Army in France.

NOTE THE PRICES

Rs. 2, 1, 8 and 4 annas.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

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LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Manockji Parukh.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
THANA.—Fredoon and Jamshed Iran.—Opposite Railway station.

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DRILL

High Grade American Double Woven Mantles for Gas, Kitson, Washington and such other lamps.

Renowned for Brilliancy and Durability.

Sample at Ans. 6.

SOLE IMPORTERS

The London Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

REG. ZARZINA OR COMPOUND IODISED SARSAPARILLA AND GOLD
THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES, ERRUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, ACTS LIKE A MIRACLE IN ERADICATING MERCURIAL POISON AND REMOVING ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES, BUILDS UP NEW HEALTH, VIGOUR AND INFUSES FRESH BLOOD IN THE SYSTEM.
4 OZ PHIAL SUFFICIENT FOR A FORTNIGHT RE 1-12. DOZEN RS. 20. POUND RS. 6-8
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS (VIROGAL KURIA) CALCUTTA
TELEGRAMS ZARZINA CALCUTTA

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat he sleepless night the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.
1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician :—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATHSEN

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE FOR PERFUMERY.
SOAPS & TOILETTE REQUISITES.
Up-country order V. P. P.
Hornby Row, Fort.

A MAGNIFICENT FOOD MEDICINE.
"BADAM PAK" Means Medicated DELICIOUS ALMOND-CONFECTION.
Very Efficacious in this Season.
Badam Pak contains Almonds, Pistaches, Safron, Cardamoms, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Clough, Constipation, Piles, Debility, all skin diseases, Brain Fag. etc. As. 12 for Bombay 1 seer (of 11 ounces,. Rs. 2-8-0 for 4 seers tin. Postage extra.
B. A. Police C. from British Guiana, America, and Dr. Ram Sarma write from Bajpe, Mangalore: Your Badam Pak is highly appreciated, so kindly send 9 tins again. 3-3-16.
Dr. BHAISHANKER J. VAIDA,
care of Bombay Ayurvedic Pharmacy Shop
112, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay No. 4.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

EXPERIENCE VS TROPICAL DISEASE.
ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.
Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.
Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc.
Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs.
Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-Worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.
Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 5 grs. in bottles of 100 each May be had of all Dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 20th.

Lhasa	King	Karachi, Dec. 18
Ischia	Gaolali	Genoa, Nov. 13

Dec. 21st.

Toro	Hop'ey	Hull, Oct. 28
Onda	Moxon	Rangoon, Dec 9

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21st.

Mogomi Maru	Hajimoto	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer	Alberta Carallibo	for Genoa, etc.
"	Toro	for Hull, etc.

S. S. Lhasa :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 18th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ischia :—The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia, 2,480 tons, Captain Gaolali, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Genoa, which port she had left on the 13th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Toro, :—The Wilson Line, steamer Toro, 1,951 tons, Captain G. H. Hopley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, which port she had left on October 28th with a general cargo.

S. S. Onda :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Onda, 3,410 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on the 9th instant with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. Mogomi Maru :—The steamer Mogomi Maru, 1,288 tons, Captain G. Hajimoto, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yeboshi Maru, left Kobe for Hongkon via Moji (Westward bound), on the 19th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru, left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound), on the 20th instant.

The Ellerman Lines, steamer City of Paris homeward bound arrived at Liverpool on the 17th instant.

Thursday, 21st December, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Nalrung	Grant	T. M. & Co
B. Clan Ferquhar	Haywood	J. Finlay & Co
C. & R. Frinton	Dun	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Hunnie	Scale	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Jersey Moor	Stoneshouse	W. & A. G. & Co
M. Seistan		S. N. & Co
Q. Shustar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji		B. S N. Co
Mahanadi		B. S. N. Co
Indravati		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Rangoon Maru	Kobayashi	N. Y. K.
3 Ischia	Gaolali	M. Italiana
6 Nireis	Felitz	L. D. & Co
8 Kuroheini Maru	Nishikava	B. & Co
9 Java Maru	Yanage	O. S K.
15 Koweit	Groas	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

8 Malta	Talbot	M. M. & Co
12 Nagoya	Garwood	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Nurani	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Purnea		M. M. & Co
	H. D. D.	
Firozi		T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Albert Carrallebo	Roses	Italian N. S. N. Co
Clan Mackeller	Makepeace	J. F. & Co
Dwarka	Grace	M. M. & Co
Harrington	Long	W. & A. G. & Co
Oneka	Haywood	Standard Oil Co
Onda	Mokon	M. M. & Co
Toro	Hopley	J. F. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 21.

FOR LONDON.

Nagoya (s) 11 bales calf skins and cow hides, H. A. Oomer & Sons; 2 bales sheep skins, E. Shivjee; 13 bales goat and sheep skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 38 cases brisltes, Chartered Bank of India, Austria and China; 10 cases butter, M. Soomjee, 60 cwts. fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 500 cwts. kissmiss, E. Mahomed and Sons; 19 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola & Sons; 2 bales sheep skins, C. Rahimtoola & Sons; 24 barrels Indian chutney, N. K. Jassawala; 20 casks, 1 case Indian chutney, D. D. Framjee & Co.; 1,050 cwts. casseen powder, Duncan Stratton & Co.; 20 cases butter, Duncan Stratton & Co.; 2 bales sheep skins, A. Cassam; 21 bales goat and sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 453 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 30 casks Indian chutney, Meneckji Poonjiaji & Sons; 6 pots palma rosa oil, 4 pots ginger grass oil, Volkart Bros.; 4 bales goat and sheep skins, A. Abdoola & Co.

FOR FRANCE VIA LONDON.

Nagoya (s) 1,636 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Noorani (s) 1,300 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mahomed & Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Frinton (s) 330 bales cowhides, Cox's Shipping Agency; 46 bales cow hides, E. Mahomed & Sons.

Ischia (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 220 bales cotton, Jasooji & Sons.

FOR NAPLES.

Ischia (s) 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Malta (s) 1,600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Rangoon Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, M. Kalayanmall; 400 bales cotton, H. Meghji & Co.; 400 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

Java Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Malta (s) 200 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 300 bales cotton twist, I. David; 800 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji & Co.; 1,600 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 1,250 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 1,200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 775 bales cotton twist, Tata, Sons & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 200 bales cotton twist, I David; 125 bales cotton twist, Tata, Sons & Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 250 bales cotton twist, 20 cases cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji & Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 400 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 10 cases Indian chutney, Maneckji Poonjiaji & Son.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 21.

S. S. Oneka from New York, Agents, Standard Oil Co., of New York :—73,000 cases kerosine oil, 1,500 cases napptha, 32 bundles case tops, 100 cases, 100 barrels lubricating oil, 140 cases, 12 drums paint, 72 crates oilstoves, 50 barrels parafin scale.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 21.

No rain is reported. A slight disturbance from the west is affecting Baluchistan.

Forecast :—Dry weather.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 21st December, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Temperature is in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in Khandesh and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so. Conditions are becoming unsettled in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 21st of December 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th Dec.)	66.5	49.8	82	..	0.04	—5.28
Jask	76.0	57.0	67	..	0.02	—1.19
Do. (th Dec.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	81.1	67.6	70	0	0	—0.80
Do. (20th Dec.)	80.5	67.1	73	..	0	—0.79
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.0	41.6	56	..	0	—0.27
Rawalpindi	66.5	34.4	78	..	0.33	—0.37
Lahore	71.8	37.3	58	..	0.02	—0.29
Hissar	72.7	36.2	58	..	0	..
Ambala	70.7	36.1	77	..	0	—0.55
Delhi	71.0	45.3	40	..	0	—0.44
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.2	44.1	57	..	0	—0.25
Mainpuri	74.9	41.6	74	..	0.01	—0.39
Jhansi	74.0	42.6	73	..	0.78	0.51
Cawnpore	71.0	46.1	88	..	2.20	1.81
Allahabad	71.9	44.9	81	..	0.51	—0.15
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	75.1	47.6	74	..	0	—0.17
Karachi	76.5	54.0	51	..	0	—0.11
Ajmer	69.9	40.1	75	..	0	—0.36
Jaipur	73.7	44.6	40	..	0	—1.29
Kotah	74.8	47.6	62	..	0	—0.30
Mount Abu	64.7	50.4	50	..	0	—0.53
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	75.0	45.7	52	..	0	—0.15
Dwarka	77.7	58.4	61	..	0	—0.06
Veraval	82.9	61.4	51	..	0	—0.34
Rajkot	81.2	59.3	44	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	82.6	63.4	66	..	0	—0.31
Surat	86.9	68.7	70	..	0	—0.14
Ahmedabad	84.7	60.8	39	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	85.4	60.0	45	..	0	—0.15
Neemuch	74.1	47.0	51	..	0	—0.23
Indore	79.3	58.1	62	..	0.86	0.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	73.9	45.7	71	..	2.76	2.10
Saugor	76.2	50.4	48	..	0.32	—0.51
Hoshangabad	76.9	52.4	57	..	1.42	0.69
Khandwa	83.0	56.2	69	..	1.06	0.38
Akola	84.2	60.6	62	..	2.42	1.55
Amraoti	82.7	58.9	54	..	0.45	—0.40
Nagpur	80.0	54.2	60	..	2.56	1.47
Chanda	82.1	53.0	84	..	0.63	—0.29
Raipur	78.7	52.9	73	..	2.36	1.74
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.1	70.0	89	..	0.72	0.31
Ratnagiri	82.1	66.9	70	..	7.20	6.76
Marmugao	80.8	67.7	80	..	8.98	8.90
Karwar	84.8	64.0	84	..	8.46	6.69
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.9	56.9	67	..	1.33	0.86
Ahmednagar	80.9	50.1	59	..	0.56	—0.24
Poona	84.5	52.9	81	..	1.91	0.98
Sholapur	83.8	60.4	56	..	0.28	0.09
Bijapur	81.0	59.4	66	..	0.47	0.35
Belgaum	78.5	56.7	64	..	10.67	8.98
Aurangabad	82.8	50.1	54	..	0.58	—0.10
Nizamabad(Nadur).	82.4	60.9	68	..	1.34	0.68
Hyderabad	78.8	56.6	84	..	2.44	1.44
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.4	66.2	62	..	4.75	1.72
Calicut	84.4	69.4	83	..	5.70	0.18
Cochin	85.8	68.3	83	..	4.58	—3.04
Colombo	87.4	69.1	80	..	10.07	—6.26
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.8	64.9	75	..	10.85	5.01
Bellary	85.1	60.8	68	..	2.17	0.10
Cuddapah	86.6	60.3	70	..	3.49	—0.59
Madras	84.4	65.1	79	..	17.89	0 10
Bangalore	76.8	54.2	73	..	10.14	6.92
Coimbatore	82.7	63.8	67	..	5.78	1.70
Trichinopoly	86.2	66.8	64	..	2.88	—3.09
Negapatam	83.0	66.0	69	..	?	?

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur	21	m 7 17	25 5	21	m 1 49	21 6
Fri.	22	m 9 11a	26 8	22	m 2 7a	16 10
Sat.	23	m 8 21	25 8	22	m 2 53	31 0
		9 59a	27 11		2 53a	15 10
Sun.	24	m 9 23	26 2	23	m 3 49	20 5
		10 44a	29 0		3 38a	14 11
Mon.	25	m 10 20	26 9	24	m 4 39	19 7
		11 28a	30 0		4 23a	14 2
Tues.	26	m 11 12	17 8	25	m 5 26	18 10
					5 8a	13 10
Wed	27	m 0 11	30 4	26	m 6 12	18 2
		0 58a	27 7		5 54p	13 11
		m 0 53	30 1	27	m 6 58	17 8
		0 53a	27 7		6 41a	14 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Dec.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
21	(Thursday)	7h. 7m.	6h. 7m.
22	(Friday)	7h. 8m.	6h. 7m.
23	(Saturday)	7h. 8m.	6h. 8m.
24	(Sunday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 8m.
25	(Monday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 9m.
26	(Tuesday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 9m.
27	(Wednesday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 10m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First Quater	1916 Dec.	2nd.,	7h. 25.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	" "	9th.,	6h. 13.9m. p.m.
Last Quarter	" "	17th.,	11h. 36.4m. p.m.
New Moon	" "	25th.,	2h. 1.2m. a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1916.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.874 Inch.
Temperature of Air	75.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.1 "
Dew Point	67.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.757 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.2 "
Minimum ....do.....do.	69.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, E, ENE, WNW, N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	97 Miles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, 21st Dec.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, relinquished charge of his office of Acting Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 4th December 1916, in the forenoon; and the Hon. Mr. Justice A. B. Marten, Barrister-at-Law, assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the same day, in the forenoon.

Mr. H. S. Strong, Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India three months' special leave in combination with the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., Second Grade Judge, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for one month and six days of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. H. A. Mohile, First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar, is granted, with effect from the 22nd February 1917, privilege leave on full pay for one month and two days and on half pay for one month and twenty-eight days, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to twenty-four months.

Mr. B. A. Dubois, Deputy Superintendent of Police at Aden, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from such date after the 15th January 1917, on which he may be relieved.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Balwant Jagade, District Deputy Collector, Poona, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., is allowed extraordinary leave without pay for nine days in continuation of the furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. Mohanlal Lalubhai to be an Assistant Survey-Settlement Officer of the talukdari estates revenue-survey and to be as such subordinate to the Talukdari Settlement Officer.

Mr. H. Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, is granted leave without allowances for six months with effect from the 17th December 1916.

Mr. Sazba Shankar Rangnekar, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, to do duty as Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, during the absence, on leave of Mr. H. Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

Mr. Vasudev Narayan Nabar to act as Head Master, Northcote High School, Sholapur, pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Jackson, M.B., B.Ch., (R.U.I.), I.M.S., on return from leave, to resume his appointment of Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bennett, M.B., C.M., B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (E.), I.M.S., on relief, to be Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, with attached duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. P. Kilkelly, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.), I.M.S. (Retired), on relief, to be Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency and in charge of the West Hospital, Rajkot.

Mr. J. H. Walsh, L.R.C.S., (I.), L.R.C.P. (I.), D.P.H., on relief, to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties, vice Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.D., B.C. (Cantab.), D.P.H. (Cantab.), I.M.S.

2nd Battalion, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Major George Herbert Lyle to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A. J. Hogg, V.D., resigned.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confer the distinction of Honorary Assistant Engineer on the following officers :—

Mr. H. Hopwood, Sub-Engineer, First Grade.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Vinayak Vaze, L.C.E., Sub-Engineer, First Grade.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 21st December 1916 was 30.123 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the anaroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .133 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

IN INDIA
IN BURMA
IN CEYLON
IN STRAITS
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IS A HOUSE-HOLD WORD WHEN IN NEED OF A TONIC TRAY.

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ORDERS ARE NOW REGISTERED
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		7,000
" " " Spec. & for Exp.		700
" " " of East Indian		150
" " Imports		24,000
Mid. Americans		10.29
Egyptian F. G. F.		19.80
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	(Mar.	17.15
	(May	17.34
New Orleans 10 a.m.	(Mar.	16.76
	(May	16.96

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
December	10.60
Dec.-Jan.	10.59
Jan.-Feb.	10.62
Feb.-Mar.	10.67
Mar.-Apl.	10.73
Apl.-May.	10.78
May-June	10.81 (—13
June-July	10.80
July-Aug.	10.80
Aug.-Sept.	10.54
Sept-Oct.	10.19
Oct.-Nov.	10.06
Nov.-Dec.	9.98
Dec.-Jan.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

Months	To-day's closing price.
December	10.13— 5
Dec.-Jan.	10.12— 3
Jan.-Feb.	10.13— 3
Feb.-March	10.18— 4
March-April	10.24— 4
April-May	10.29— 4
May-June	10.34— 4
June-July	10.34— 3
July-Aug.	10.34— 3
Aug-Sept	10.06— 7
Sept.-Oct.	9.68—10
Oct.-Nov.	9.58— 9
Nov.-Dec.	9.51— 8
Dec.-Jan.	9.47— 8

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	17.90+5
May	17.91+4
July	17.95+5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

M. G. Bengal Good	9.84
" " Fully Good	7.91
" " Fine	7.20
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.34
" " Fully Good	7.52
" " Fine	7.70
" Broach Good	9.49
" " Fully Good	9.67
" " Fine	9.86

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 19th.

Manchester Cloth Buyers lack enterprise.

Yarns are irregular.

SUGAR CROP.

London, Dec. 19th.

Gumas estimate of the Caban Sugar Crop is 3,573,000 tons.

Himleys estimate is 3,466,000 tons.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
Discount India Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Prime Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½ %	55½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 5½ %	Nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)	65+½
Government Securities 3 %	56½+½
On London at Paris Francs.	27.28 Unchgd.

EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 13/16 Unchgd

SHEEP SKINS.

London, Dec. 18th.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day with a good demand Sold 577,000.

Sheep skins:—

Madras Fine Medium 30d to 36d	
" Ordinary	24d Dearer.
Bomboy good	24d
" Ordinary	6d to 12d

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 19th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£85 Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£95¼+¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 19th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat Paid	82
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat Paid	81/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Not offered.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—Not offered

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat quoted | 63/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers	90
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 415 lbs. ex Ship. Dec.-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	88/6
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb. Sellers	92

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plate) White Bold Gingelly Dec.-Jan.	£29
Linseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Value	108
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship Dec.-Jan. Paid	108

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull	£18-15-0
Tone—Not offered.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£162
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£143
Copper Braziers	Nominal.
Yellow Metal	17¼
Hard Spelter	45

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	24
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	24/3
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	24/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	26/9
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	27
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	27/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure Jan. Buyers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Paid	3/0½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

The market at Colaba opened for M. G. good Broach at Rs. 365/8 and declined to Rs. 365. Business is limited.

Ready cotton is quiet.

Quotations are:—

Broach, Rs. 365.

M. G. Good Bengal, Rs. 267.

K/Akola, Rs. 340.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 21st December, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	294	280	269	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	272	260	248	.. Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	270	258	246	.. Ready
	285	271	259	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	330	314	.. Ready
	..	332	317	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	360	340	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	365	345	.. Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	330	315	.. Ready
Akola Khamg.	..	332	317	.. Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	340	325	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	332	317	.. Ready
	..	340	325	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Dhamangaum (M.G.)	..	334	319	.. Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	345	330	.. 1/25th Jan 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	337	322	.. Ready
	..	350	335	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Nagpore	..	345	330	.. Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	357	342	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	347	334	.. Ready
	..	360	345	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	366	..	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	366 1/25th Ap. 1917
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	328	313	.. Ready
	..	330	315	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	370 April-May 1917
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	365 April-May 1917
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	365 May.-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	355 May.-June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	375 April-May 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	377 April-May 1917

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 21st—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	7 0 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	7 0 0
" Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 9 0	9 15 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 7 0	6 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 12 0	10 3 0
" Brown Thin	9 7 0	9 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	48 0 0	9 14 0
" Gajar 75-25	46 0 0	9 7 0
" Black	39 0 0	8 4 0
" Gajar 50-50	44 5 0	9 3 0
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts	42 8 0	— —
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jowa	32 0 0	4 14 0
Arandla	39 8 0	— —
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 8 0	
Linseed May	11 6 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	9 14 0	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 7 0	
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 3 0	
" Black Dec./Jan.	8 4 0	

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

Both the Cotton Mill shares and the Tata Iron and Steel Company shares showed an upward tendency, due to better enquiry, and the rates have firmed up.

Simultaneously with the rise in the above shares, the Manganese and Cement Companies' shares have slightly improved in rates.

In Mill shares for January delivery Davids closed at Rs. 501½.

Fazulbhai were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 612½ to Rs. 620, Standards from Rs. 1,440 to Rs. 1,460 Madhavji from Rs. 1,445 to Rs. 1,460 Central from Rs. 2,220 to Rs. 2,240 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,705 to Rs. 1,715.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 315, Crescent to Rs. 200, Indian Bhaching to Rs. 260 and Finlays to Rs. 265.

Indore Malwas kept steady at Rs. 380.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares improved to Rs. 340 and Bombay Telephones to Rs. 210.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,180.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 317½ to Rs. 325.

Bank of India shares kept in demand at Rs. 83½, Central Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 27½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 75½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 85.

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Radical and Sure Cure.

By which Diabetic patients suffering from any long standing period and given up by English and Indian Physicians, are radically cured, is distributed GRATIS to Diabetic Patients in Benares daily.

Out-door Patients have to pay Rs. 3-4 for one week's doses and for four weeks' Rs. 10-6 with postage and packing, etc. Full amount will be refunded in case of failure. Though it is not fallible still it is written for the satisfaction of patients.

The Specific is to be taken for 4 to 12 weeks according to constitution.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effects.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Diabetes appears after recovery till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares during the treatment or they take the Specific at their home.

Improvement appears on the very First Day of commencing the Specific.

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Near Post Office Shivala, Benares City.
U. P., India.

NOTE:—Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

HIGH COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 22ND OF DECEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

576-16—S A Tyabjee, Abdul Rehman bin Abdulla and anr v Lakshman Yenkoji and anr, Judah and S.

567-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Jamkuvahu widow v. Haji Essa Haji Abdul Shakhoor, Purnanand and Co.

751-07—Raghavaya N and Co, Shaik Assunmal and ors v S A Kalathavnor and anr, Bhaishanker K and G, Madhowji K and C.

401-15—In person, Anandrao Narayenrao v Naginlal Maganlal Parekh an anr, Mehta D and L.

1031-13—In person, Govindchand Gulabchand a firm v Ganesh Vishnu Hasabnis and ors, Mansuklal and Co, D J Mantri.

740-14—Madhowji K and Ch, Ishwardas Lakhmidas and anr v Badriprasad Tikaram and ors, Bhimji and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Daphtary F and D, Part heard, 17-7-15.

1061-15—Nanu H and Co, Gopikabai widow v Sakharam Mahadeo Khedekar and ors, Jamsetji R and D, Raghavaya N and Co.

1323-15—Shroff D and D, Bai Saraswati v Mulji Bhimji and anr.

282-16.—Mulla & M, Sultanalli Tyaballi v. Essufalli Abdul Hoosein, a firm, & ors, Jehangir & S.

241-16.—Jam R & D, Bomonji Rustomji Parelwalla v. Umedram Jivabhai & Co., a firm, Amin & D.

824-16.—In Person a pauper, John Domingos Kinny v. John Pascoal Kinny, Un. P & P.

1351-15.—Mulji & Tha Gordhandas Dwarkadas v. Vallabhdas Runchoodas, & anr, Ch M & K. Manecklal & Co.

796-16.—Judah & S, Laxmibai widow v. Ramu alias Govind Wasudeo Mahtre, Un. P & P.

686-16.—C P D'Cunha, Peter Augustine Pereira v. Manoel Francis Pereira, & ors, C P D'Cunha, Moti & D, Kharas & Co.

110-16.—Motichand & D, Laloo Nemji v. Lalji Doongersey & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

1405-15.—Amin & D, Fatmabai, widow v. Fatmabai, widow & ors, Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSRL.

LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

943-14.—Edg G W & Co., Sakinabai v. Alli Mahomed Abdulla & Co., a firm, 11-12-16.

Re Act XXXIV of 1858 and Act IV. of 1912, In Re Rustomji Cawasji late an adjudged Lunatic.—Ardesir H D & Co., Sorabji Bomanji Munshi & anr, Committee v. Sorabji Bomanji Munshi, & anr, Petitioners, Notice 13-12-16.

1231-16.—Jamsetji R & D, Bai Valbai widow v. Tricumdas Kuverji, Patell and Ezekiel, 19-12-16.

C C 1343-16.—Amin & Desai Shamji Champsey v. The Mitsui Bushan & Kaisha Ltd., Crawford B & Co., 15-12-16.

1065-16.—Mans H M & Co., Ebrahim Haji Essack v. Mahtabkhan Sherkhan, Dubash & Co., 19-12-16.

923-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Bomonji Rustomji Parelwalla v. Prabhashanker Devchanker Acharya & ors, Payne & Co., 19-12-16.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882.—Ardesir H D & Co., In Re the United Sindh Spg. Wg. Mills Ltd, (In Liquidation) v. Messrs Greaves Cottton & Co., Petitioning Creditors, Surajmal & Co., To settle supplemental List of Contributories.

LIST B (COUNSEL).

698-16.—Judah & Solomon, Lalloobhai v. Mahomed Sayed Mujan, Mulla, Mulla & Co., Captain & V, 5-12-16.

500-16.—Captain & Vaidya, D Velji, a firm v. Shamji Champsey & ors, Madhowji K & Ch, 12-12-16.

1010-15.—Malvi H M & R, Motilal Agairam v. Ladhuram Dhanraj, Motichand & D, 19-12-16

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1226-16.—Payne and Co., The New Moffussil Co., Ld. & anr v. Byramji Gamadia & anr, Merwanji & Co., Little & Co., Part heart.

C. C. 326-16.—Payne & Co., The Standard Bank Ld. v. Abdulla Hoosein & anr, Edg G W & Co., Shroff D & D.

1288-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Kilachand Devchand & Co., a firm v. The Berar Oil Works Ld., Dikshit D & P.

857-15.—Mulla and M, Messrs Doongersey Versey and Co a firm v Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan and ors, Judah and S.

1159-15—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valumji v. Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

153-16—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v Jakaria Cassum alias Jakaria Baloo and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.

318-16.—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dewkabai widow and ors, Surajmal & Co.

1125-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., R. D. Sethna v. Waghji Veera and ors, Daphtary F and D.

607-16—Motichand and D, Jaisingji Mohanlal Dalal v Mulchand Jekissondas and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

329-16.—Matubhai J & M, Abdulla Allarkahia & Co., a firm v. Mahomed Hoosein Hirji.

174-16.—Vachha and Co., Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr v. Fatma Begum, Jehangir & S.

1450-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

321-16.—Tvabji D and Co., A H Vishram v. The Hon'ble Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors, Patell & Ez.

768-15.—C P D'Cunha, Robert Nicholas De Monte and anr, v. Alexander Pereira & ors, Daph F & D.

551-16.—Jehangir M & S, Bhugwan Tullock & Co., a firm v. Jagannath Dharmaji Patel, Jamsetjee R & D.

1194-15.—Dastur and Co., Messrs. Ruttonsey Bhojraj & Co., a firm v. Ismail Haji Cassum, Wadia G and Co.

BESORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

470-11.—Bhaishanker K & G, Rambalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Hurmukhrai and ors, Sunderdas & Co., Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

726-15.—Craigie B & C, Loui's Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain & V.

79-16.—Craigie B & C, Loui's Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain and V.

80-16.—Craigie B & C, Loui's Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

LONG CAUSES.

1323-14.—Bhaishanker K & G, Ebji Umersey, a firm v. Madhavji Virji and ors, Madhowjee K & C, Shroff D & D.

1333-15.—Payne & C., Isela Macropole widow v. Allexandra Macropole and anr.

1448-15.—Sabnis and G, Bai Nandibai widow & anr v. Jivibai widow, Edgelow G W & Co.

73-15.—Dubash and Co., Ibrahim Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Fatmabai and ors, Mulla & Mulla.

620-16.—Motichand and D, Sha Runshi Punshi v. Sha Shivji Gosher and ors, Pandia & Co.

1182-15.—S A Tyabji, Bhicoobai widow v. Hariba Raghooji Jambookar and ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & D, Manchershaw & N, M. B. Chothia.

722-16.—Jehangir & S, Pestonji Rustomji Pathan & ors v. Dhanjibhai Doosabhai Narielwalla, Wadia G and Co.

665-16.—C P D'Cunha, Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed Abdulla Mukri and ors v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

1428-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Sakerbai widow v. Gulabchand Hemraj and ors, Bhaishanker K & G.

775-16—Amin and D, Hyderalli Abdul Kayani Framji Shapurji Patick and ors, Merwanji K & Co.

502-16.—Mulla and M, Devji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai and ors, Mehta D & L.

712-16.—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peermahomed v. Gulamally Gullamhoosein Alava, Payne and Co.

657-16.—N. C. Dalal (For a pauper), Purshotamdas Madhavji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors, Shroff D & D.

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnanand & Co.

1229-16.—Pandia & Co., Anand Laxman v. Bai Lilibai alias Ramibai widow and anr, Purnanand & Co.

CHOLERA AT MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few fatal cases of cholera have occurin a garden at Naska Tank. The Municipality has taken strong measures and cleared the huts of the tenants, disinfected and otherwise cleaned the place. I hope the epidemic will now die out.

May I suggest one more thing to them with a view to further checking this epidemic and that is to keep a strict watch on the Mahim Bazaar where a lot of rotten fish is being sold every day for human consumption. I would suggest that an officer of the Sanitary Department give an occasional surprise visit to this place to stop this nuisance.—Yours, etc.,

SANITATION.

Mahim, Dec. 19.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The share market to-day for both jutes and coals ruled dull and inactive with only small trade passing. Jutes were no lower and in the afternoon improved slightly in response to little inquiry. The stock exchange closes from the morning of the 22nd December until the 3rd of January. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 23-10; Bhalgora 45; Bilbera 6-8; Borrea 24-8; Damuda 33-4; Empire 15-8; Govindpur 25-8; Industry 18, 18-4; Jumoni 11-8 s.l.; Lakuka 42, 41-8; Nazira 23-12; New Kessurgarh 15-4; New Kendah 17; Ondal (ord) 12-4; Parasea 2 to 3-12; Raneegunge 41-4, Reliance 55-4; Saltore 17; Singaran A 14, 14-4; Sendra 27-8; South Govindpur 13-4; Standard 47-4, 47-8; Sutkidih 19-12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 455 to 466; Barnagore (ord) 154; Clive (ord) 194; Kamarhatty (ord) 460, 465; Kanknarrah (ord) 580 to 690; National (pref) 124; Northbrook (ord) 39 to 40-4 s.l.; Waverley 13-8.

Tea:—Seajuli 33.

Government Paper, 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 75-2 to Rs. 75-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 75-8 to Rs. 75-12.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops in the Bombay Presidency were generally in good condition during the week ending the 19th instant. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in Sind and were generally steady elsewhere.

GANGES CANAL.

HINDU CONFERENCE AT HARDWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

A Hardwar correspondent writes:—

The Conference of the Lieutenant-Governor with the Hindu Princes and representatives of the All-India Hindu Sabha is proceeding satisfactorily. Among those present are the Maharajas of Jaipur, Gwalior, Bikaner, Alwar, Patiala and Benares, the Maharaja of Kasimbazar, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Raja Rampal Singh, Rai Sriram Nananta and Rai Pannalal from Ambala, Dr. Paras from Ferozepur, Rai Harichand from Multan, Rai Ram Saran Das from Lahore, Thakur Mahan Chand from Amritsar, Rai Harjimal from Peshawar, Rai Kanhaya Lal from Lyallpur, Mahant Lachmandas from Dehra Dun and Swami Mangal Nath from Rishikesh.

The proceedings are remarkable for the unanimity and earnestness of the Hindus regarding the unfettered natural flow of the Ganges, which the present canal works interfere with. As the authorities are sympathetic good results are expected.

Many leading and influential non-Brahmins in the Madras Presidency have formed themselves into an association called the South Indian Liberal Federation to organise the non-Brahmin population of the Presidency and to take measures to improve their material and economic conditions. Rao Bahadur P. Theagaraga Chetty, some time member of the Madras Legislative Council and now President Southern India Chamber of Commerce, as Secretary of the Association has issued a manifesto to all non-Brahmins

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.

ACCUSED GETS FOUR MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Kistoo Fernandez was charged by Sergeant Ferguson with house-breaking and theft by night of articles valued at Rs. 10 belonging to Antone S. De Souza, a waiter in the Skating Rink Bar. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF PEPPER FROM THE DOCKS

OLD OFFENDER GETS FIVE WEEKS HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Moti Giga was charged by Sergeant Hindington with theft of 7 lbs. of pepper valued at Rs. 3-6 from one of the sheds in the Prince's Dock. Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy defended. As the accused had a previous conviction he was sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Virchand Narayandass was charged by Deputy Inspector Dyer with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 28 which he had taken for wearing during the Diwali holidays from one Maganlal Fathaji but sold them subsequently. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to undergo five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

TINDAL CHARGED WITH THEFT

SENTENCED TO SIX WEEKS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

Sergeant McCarthy, before the same Magistrate, charged Asmodin, a tindal of a barge, with stealing some cloth from a consignment which the boat was transhipping ex. the s. s. Khyber. The accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ROWDYISM IN A CINEMA COMPOUND.

SUMMONS ISSUED AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 20

Yesterday, Mr. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, of Bombay, instructed by Mr. A. M. Loknande pleader, appeared before Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, and presented an information on behalf of his client, Bapu Kushne. Previously Mr. Azad had presented the same information in the court of the District Magistrate, Mr. Hatch, and at his own request had it transferred to the court of Major Leslie for disposal. It was necessary to do this as the subject matter of the information comes within the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee and that gentleman will perhaps be called as a witness for the prosecution.

The accused are Ardeshir Cowasji Patel, proprietor of the Napier Cinema, and three of his employes. The complainant is a ramosi in the service of the lessees of the Excelsior Kinema which also belongs to Mr. Patel. It is alleged against the accused that on the 7th of December they went to the Excelsior Kinema at Kirkee in the afternoon and having entered the compound of the Kinema attempted to assault the complainant, who was in charge of the Kinema property at that time, and then, having disregarded his protests, removed the door of the engine-room and took away the valve of the engine, thus rendering the engine useless. The accused are charged with housebreaking, theft trespass and assault. Major Leslie ordered the issue of summonses against all the accused.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The belated report of the Maratha Educational Conference is now available to the members of the community and the most interesting portion of it is that which deals with the number of resolutions passed during its last session.

Out of the seventeen resolutions passed one records the gratitude of the members of the Conference to Lord Hardinge for his educational policy, two deal with the deaths of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and some of the distinguished members of the Maratha community, one deals with the loyalty of the Conference to the King-Emperor and another expresses the indebtedness of the Conference to the King-Emperor for giving the Marathas an opportunity to fight shoulder to shoulder with the British in the various theatres of the present war: seven resolutions deal entirely with the session of the Conference expressing its thanks to the various bodies who co-operated with the members in bringing it to a successful conclusion, leaving only five resolutions to deal with the objects aimed at by this Conference. Out of these again three refer to the educational facilities provided by his Highness the Scindia of Gwalior and his State for Maratha students, leaving only two resolutions to deal with the object of the Conference. These last are resolutions expressing the feeling of the Conference that it would go a great way to ameliorate the present state of the Maratha community if Marathas were appointed to the posts of Deputy Educational Inspectors and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors and if the scholarships reserved from Maratha students during the first year of their college career were extended to cover the whole period of their college course.

Now, Sir, what is the usefulness of a Conference to the Community which asks for a Maratha Deputy Educational Inspector when there is not one offering for the post from the community itself, or which asks for scholarships when we know as a matter of fact that no candidates are available for the reserved Government scholarships for Maratha students. Whose fault is it? Is it not then desirable that the Maratha Educational Conference should suggest means by which, first, elementary education shall be imparted to the young members of the community before preparing them for college life, filling up the reserved scholarships now unfilled on account of lack of Maratha students in their college course and demanding Maratha, Deputy Educational Inspectors and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors.

Let us, therefore, hope that when the Conference meets at Satara, the stronghold of the Marathas, in the last week of December, the leaders who assemble there, in the interests of education among the Marathas, will work out a practicable scheme, beginning not at the top but at the bottom where solid work, is, at the present stage of the Maratha community, quite essential.

A MARATHA.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

THE COLD WEATHER.

PEPS WILL STOP BRONCHITIS AND PERMANENT CHEST TROUBLE.

Never neglect the first sign of a cold. Always carry a bottle of Peps, and immediately you feel a tickling in the throat and want to cough, put a Peps tablet in your mouth and let it gradually melt away. The medicinal fumes given off by the dissolving Peps will mingle with the air you breathe, and reach every nook and corner of the breathing tubes and lungs, where the danger lies. That's the way to check a cold.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

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Hindu: 12th of Margashirsh (Vad), 1973.
Mahomedan: 26th of Safar, 1335.
Sunrise: 7h. 8m. Sunset: 6h. 7m.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon, 25th Dec.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Supplementary mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Karmala, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m.

Childrens' Party at Government House, 5 p.m.

P. and O. Mail Boat Karmala due at 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, 23rd Dec.

Lecture on "The effect of the present war upon human ideals" by Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla. Empire Theatre 4-45 p.m. (S. T.)

Excelsior Theatre: Opening of Miss Ada Reeve and her company at 9-30.

The Catholic Ladies' Association Christmas Tree and Tea Party commencing at 5 p.m. in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall.

TUESDAY, Dec. 26.

The English Mail per s. s. Nagoya will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted upto 1 p.m. and parcels up to 12 noon.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., at 9-30.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., in "Hobson's Choice," at 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema, 6-30 and the "Scamps," at 9-45 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30 and 9-30.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

MOOS—PETIT.—December 21st, at "Chateau Petit," Warden Road, Sorab N. Moos, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. N. A. F. Moos, to Manekbai, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

469 Battalion Duties:—Orederly Sergeant will be furished by "F" Company during week ending December 23rd. No duties will be furnished during week ending December 30th and January 6th.

470 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class firing as follows:—

December 18th to Decemer 24th, "J" Coy.

471 Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Coys.

472 Signalling.—The Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

473 Parades.—

"A" Coy.—To-day Friday December 22nd, No. 11 Section will parade at sunrise at Sir Richard Temple Statue. Preventive uniform belts and arms. The Attack.

"B" Coy.— There will be no Company parades from December 15th to December 30 Next Company parade January 2nd, 1917.

"C" Coy.— Recruits—to-day Friday December 22nd, 6-15 p.m., at Headquarters.

"D" Coy.—Parade at Telegraph Quarters, at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays and 6-15 p.m. on Thursdays until further orders. Dress.—Drill order.

Motor Cylist Section.—Parade at Headquarters to-day Friday at 7 a.m.

"F" Coy.— The Coy. will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.

(Sd.) C. N. Moberly, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

December 21.

No.—400—Duties.—

Duties for the week commencing Suday 17t inst:—

Orderly Officer for the current week Lieut. W. Dunkerley.

Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Nivon.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Company Sergt. S. W. Walton.

No.—401—Parades:—

Friday 22nd at 7 a.m. at Hd. Qrs. 15pdr. B.L. section gun drill for Nos. 1 and 2 Coys.

Friday 22nd at 6-45 p.m. at Hd. Qrs., Nos. 1 and 2 and E.E. Coys. rifle excercise.

Saturday 23rd at 7 a.m. at Colaba, D.R.F. Class.

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

Battery Drill on Wednesdays at 6 p.m.

No. 1 Section on Tuesday and Fridays at 7 a.m.

No. 2 Section on Saturdays at 8 a.m.

W. RETALLAEK, Capt.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

The X'mas Tree will be held at Headquarters on the 23rd inst. commencing 4 p.m.

A Dance open to members of the Corps only will be held at Headqquarters on 26th December, 1916, at 9-30 p.m.

There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 31st inst. Carter Cup conditions.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Dec. 21.

1182—Drill and and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 23rd December, 1916:—

At Headquarters—

"B" Company, Friday at 5-30 p.m. Drill order.

Buglers, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

"B" Company Scouts, Saturday at 7 a.m.

1183—Musketry.—The Rifle Range will be open for Class Firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter Office two days beforehand.

1184—Miniature Range.—Friday. Miniature Rifle Club at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

1185—Camp of Exercise.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Exercise will be held at Ganeshkhind from 13th to 23rd January, 1917, both days inclusive.

Members who require uniform, boots, etc., should apply Headquarters at once, as no issue will be made in Camp.

1186—Holiday.—The Headquarter Office and Range will be closed from Sunday 24th, to Thursday, 28th December and from Sunday 31st December, 1916, to Tuesday, 2nd January 1917, on account of X'mas and New Year holidays except for urgent work.

1187—Range.—The Rifle Range will be closed from 11th to 24th January 1917, during Camp of Exercise.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. s.s. Medina which left Bombay on the 20th ultimo arrived in London on Wednesday last. All well.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The East Indies Station Naval Fund closed fo the Xmas holidays yesterday and will re-open on January 4th, 1917.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Khiva with the outward Mails of the 8th instant passed Suez at 7 p.m., on Wednesday.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla will deliver a public lecture on "The effect of the present war upon human ideals." at the Empire Treatre, Hornby Road, to-morrow at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha will preside.

REPORTED THEFT.

Pestonji Naoroji, a Parsi, residing on the first floor of a house at Supariabaug Road, reports that during his absence on Wednesday the lock on the door of his room was forced open, the room entered into, a wooden box broken open, and sovereigns, currency notes and two gold rings, collectively valued at Rs. 457, stolen.

MOTOR FATALITY ON FRERE ROAD.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of Rama Gangia, a Hindu boy, aged 12 years, residing at Stone Bunder. The evidence was to the effect that at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday a tram car and a motor lorry were going along Frere Road in opposite directions, when near the Fort Market the deceased came out of the market and ran across the road. He ran into the motor lorry and fell, the rear wheel of the vehicle passing over his leg. The driver of the lorry was blowing his horn and was going at the rate of about eight to nine miles per hour. The deceased was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries on Wednesday night. Three eye-witnesses to the accident stated that the driver was not to blame.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 16th instant occured as follows:—Bombay City 6, Ahmedabad City 4, Broach District 0, Surat Town and Port 24, other places in Surat District 16, West Khandesh District 416, East Khandesh District 71, Thana Port 1, Bhiwandi Port 1, other places in Thana District1, Satara District 383, Nasik District 239, Ahmednagar District 572, Poona Town 124, other places in Poona District—735 Sholapur Town 220, other places in Sholapur Districts—491, Belgaum District 159, Hubli Town 90, othe rplaces in Dharwar District—239, Bijapur District 285, Kanara District 12, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 276, Mangrol Port 1, other places in Kathiawar Agency— 13, Bhor State 26, Savanor State 16, Akalkote State 10, Satara Agency 6, Biapur Agency 2, Total 4,409.

IS IT JUSTICE OR INJUSTICE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give your fair opinion in your widely read paper on the lot of the clerical state as compared with the lot of other employees of the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, with the hope that it might be the means to bring to the former early relief which the Government of India have been pleased to sanction for the latter, viz., Conductors in charge of Stores, Sub-Conductors, Foremen, etc., in recognition of extra work put in by them on account of the exigencies of the War.

From the commencement of the War all the employees of R. I. M. Dockyard including clerical staff, hae been made to work extra time viz. on Sundays and holidays and attending early and leaving work late in the evening during week days in recognition of which the Director, Royal Indian Marine, thought it fit to move the Government of India for sanction of allowance to the employees of the Dockyard. But I regret to state that the Director's treatment of the Clerks in submitting the case to Government was nothing short of a step-motherly treatment, for it has now transpired that whilst the Conductors etc., were recommended by him for 50 per cent. allowance from the commencement to the end of the War, the poor Clerks who are very miserably paid in comparison with the salaries of the other class of men were recommended for 50 per cent. for five months only. I ask you, Sir, is this justice? This was bad enough, but what follows is wrose still. Something quite unexpected has happened as the result of the Director's recommendation for allowance to the employees of the Dockyard. Few months ago the Imperial Government decided the case of Conductors etc., and sanctioned overtime according to a scale by which each man has drawn for first eight months alone something between Rs. 300 and Rs. 2,000 and now the Government of India have informed that they are pleased to sanction half a month's salary as bonus and nothing for menials at least for the present whilst all the time the Clerks were made to believe and to count upon 50 per cent allowance for the duration of the War. Do you think, Sir, great disappointment alone will adequately express the feelings of these ill-used Clerks? I doubt it will. May I, therefore, ask you, Sir, to be candid and say whether the treatment meted out to the Clerical Staff is fair?

I understand all the Clerks concerned have been greatly disappointed, not to say shocked, and intend to refuse what might be fitly termed a beggarly allowance. Will it be fair, I ask you Sir, on the part of these Clerks to refuse to accept or should they swallow the insult and meekly accept with thanks what the Government have been pleased to sanction

In conclusion what with the hard work demanded in Office, what with the hardships they are subjected to by getting outsiders on high salaries over the heads of permanent men with a fine record of service and what with the daily increasing rates in the Market which have already risen between 100 to 300 per cent. on all articles the lot of the poor hard worked Clerks is a spectacle worthy of commiseration which will never be taken notice of till there comes at the head the right man to steer the bark and a man of sympathies to gladden the hearts of the poor already underpaid Clerks—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO FEELS FOR OTHERS IN DISTRESS

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(TO BE RUN ON SATURDAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1916.)

THE X'MAS PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Orloff 9-12, Triple Alliance 9-10, Thunder 9-8, Philanthropist 8-10, Bunty 8-7, Pretty Good Sort 7-11, Kim III 7-8, Decorum 7-2.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Fire Finch 9-12, Hoppner 9-6, Anthracite 9-5, Waynflete 8-9, Bunty 8-8, Margreen 8-8, Somali 8-7, Billy Bawn 8-7, Tootsie 8-3, Lola 8-3, Madrina 8-2, Romanesque 8-0, Lumination 7-13, Corridor 7-13, Royal Song 7-11, Dorian 7-8, Dress 7-7.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Arkangelo 9-0, King's Head 9-0, Megale 8-13, Servian 8-10, Wise Thrush 8-9, Chastity 8-7, Arlington 8-7, Dollett 8-7, Airman 8-5, Pension 8-2, Seigneurie 7-12, Duet (late Double Thrush II) 7-12, Matchless 7-11.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Arrow 9-7, Dhaidan 9-5, Defender 9-4, Tenebreuse 9-4, Nainava 9-3, Mat-hat-Baig 8-7, Sirmust 8-2, Hurchan 7-13, Gazal 7-10, Saood 7-9, Crusader 7-7, Engine 7-4.

THE BYCULLA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 Mile.

Present 9-0, Shailan 8-11, Planet 8-9, Challenger 8-8, Nassau 8-6, Fairy Gold 8-6, Angler 8-4, Refusal 8-4, Marmora 8-4, Mount Pleasant 8-3, Rising Star 8-3, Murpho 8-3, Sherali 8-2, Faleh Khan 8-2, Najdi 8-2, Thorium 8-2, Mutar 8-0, Safi 7-13, Jemadar 7-12.

THE BYCULLA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 Mile.

Acetine 9-0, Remmes 9-0, Paradise 9-0, Royalist 8-13, Subbiaca 8-10, Simla 8-10, Hudban 8-9, Archer 8-8, Raven 8-7, Tawakul 8-5, Dartmoor 8-3, Khan Bahadur 8-3, Mandala 7-11, Aberdeen 7-11, Salim 7-11, Mint Master 7-8, Ormuz 7-7, Milos 7-2.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m. to-day.

HORSES LEFT IN.

First Race starts at 2-45 p.m.

THE X'MAS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Orloff 9-12, Triple Alliance 9-10, Philanthropist 8-10, Bunty 8-7, Pretty Good Sort 7-11, Kim III 7-8, Decorum 7-2.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Fire Finch 9-12, Hoppner 9-6, Anthracite 9-5, Waynflete 8-9, Margreen 8-8, Somali 8-7, Madrina 8-2, Corridor 7-13, Royal Song 7-11, Dorian 7-8, Dress 7-7.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Arkangelo 9-0, King's Head 9-0, Megale 8-13, Servian 8-10, Wise Thrush 8-9, Chastity 8-7, Dollet 8-7, Airman 8-5, Pension 8-2, Seigneurie 7-12, Duet (late Double Thrush II) 7-12.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Tenebreuse 9-4, Mat-hat-Baig 8-7, Sirmust 8-2, Hurchan 7-13, Saood 7-9, Crusader 7-7, Engine 7-4.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Present 9-0, Shailan 8-11, Planet 8-9, Fairy Gold 8-6, Angler 8-4, Refusal 8-4, Marmora 8-4, Mount Pleasant 8-3, Murpho 8-3, Sherali 8-2, Faleh Khan 8-2, Najdi 8-2, Thorium 8-2, Mutar 8-2, Jemadar 7-12.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Dn. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Acetine 9-0, Remmes 9-0, Paradise 9-0, Royalist 8-13, Subbiaca 8-10, Simla 8-10, Hudban 8-9, Archer 8-8, Raven 8-7, Tawakul 8-5, Dartmoor 8-3, Mandala 7-11, Aberdeen 7-11, Salim 7-11, Mint Master 7-8, Ormuz 7-7, Milos 7-2.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

East Court, Ajax, Iron Chest, Money Gold, Black Hussar, Royal Court, and Oxford.

GANDEVI [GIRLS' SCHOOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

The annual prize distribution of the Gandevi Girls' School was held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. S. R. Khoyar. The proceedings opened with several songs and dialogues by the students which were very much appreciated. Several leading gentlemen of the town spoke about the great progress made by the school during recent years and said that the fact that the school had attained in the words of Mr. V. P. Madhaverao, the late Dewan of Baroda, the position of a model school in the whole Baroda State was due to the great zeal and untiring industry of Mr. Kalidas Bhagwandas, the Headmaster of the School. This is perhaps the only school in the State which provides teaching in cookery and domestic economy and Mr. Kalidas deserves special credit for it. Mr. Shivdasani, Assistant Collector of Surat, who recently visited the school, remarked in the visitor's book that this was the best girls' school he had seen in Western India.

THE CONGRESS OF 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As you are a staunch reformer of Congress matters, may I approach the leaders of Nagpur through the effective and valuable columns of your paper with a proposal, which, if found harmonious to the public mind, may kindly be published in your tomorrow's issue?

The unhappy event of the "Congress Split" at Surat has now become a passing phase by the unanimous voice at the Belgaum Conference and rightly carried out into practice in the conference recently held at Ahmedabad. The split that took place in Gujarat, was bridged over in the same wealthy land and hence the seed of enmity sown was uprooted by wise politicians.

It was declared in the memorable Congress of 1906 held under the Grand Old Man, Dadabhoy Naoroji that the Congress of 1907 was to be held at Nagpur. But on account of some reason or other it was shifted to Surat and the regrettable incident took place. The Golden Yuga has set in and may I request the leaders of Nagpur to rise to the occasion for inviting the Congress of the next year to their city and thus give effect to the pronouncement made in the year 1906 in Calcutta?—Yours, etc.,

G. B. HUKEIR.

Dec. 20.

INCREASE IN RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES.

WORKMEN'S AND SEASON TICKETS TO BE EXEMPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Received 8 a.m. Dec. 21.

Mr. Roberts announced that on January 1st railway passenger fares would be increased fifty per cent., except in the case of workmen's tickets and season tickets up to forty miles. There would also be restriction of passenger train service.

WILSON COLLEGE ANNUAL SPORTS.

GYMKHANA PAVILION OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Annual Sports of Wilson College were held on the College Gymkhana ground on Kennedy Sea Face on Wednesday afternoon. With the Sports meeting was combined the annual gathering of past and present students, known as College Day. The Sports began early in the afternoon in the presence of a large company of students and graduates of the College, the College staff, and friends of the College. At 5-30 their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrived on the field. They were received by the Principal and staff of the College and were conducted to the new pavilion, the verandah of which served as a platform. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, the Hon. Mr. Curtis, and the Hon. Mr. Chonbal were among those present on the platform.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan welcomed to the gathering the past students and graduates, and explained the circumstances under which they met. The Athletic Sports had been allowed to dominate the College Day, partly on account of the war, and partly on account of the kind promise made by his Excellency to perform the ceremony of opening the new pavilion. He explained the circumstances under which the new building had been erected and said that its erection had been made possible largely through a very generous gift of Rs. 10,000 received from their honoured friend, Sir Shapurji Bharucha, a gift which was greatly enhanced in value by the spirit in which it was given. He greatly regretted that business engagements in another part of India prevented him from being present at the opening ceremony. The estimated cost of the building had been Rs. 18,000, but on account of enhanced rates the cost of the work amounted to Rs. 20,000. Government was not able to make the grant towards the cost of the building, on which in ordinary times they could have relied, but he said he was not without hope that others would yet follow the example of Sir Shapurji by coming to the assistance of the College in wiping off the deficit, which had been met by an advance from College funds. He went on to speak of the great importance for the health of the students and for the future well-being of India, of the provision of such facilities for recreation.

Referring to the Sports of the afternoon, Dr. Mackichan said that the winners of the prizes which her Excellency had kindly consented to distribute, had elected, instead of receiving these prizes, to place the value of them in her hands as a contribution from them towards the Women's War Relief Fund. To this was added a sum saved by the avoidance of other expenditure in connection with the Sports, making a total contribution of Rs. 500. To this the Committee of the Literary Society added a contribution of Rs. 100. He also asked Lady Willingdon to be the medium of transmission of a sum of Rs. 320, the proceeds of a Concert held by the students in aid of the Belgian Children's Fund.

In calling on his Excellency to open the new building, Dr. Mackichan intimated that it had been erected from designs prepared by Mr. N. V. Sukhtankar, B.Sc., L.C.E., a graduate in Science of the College, who generously offered to design and superintend the erection of the building without making any professional charge. Dr. Mackichan then handed to his Excellency a silver key with which he opened the building.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SPEECH.

Lord Willingdon then addressed the gathering. He said that he was not going to make a speech, for the reason that his colleagues had kept him so busy in the Secretariat that he had not had time to prepare one. He nevertheless made a very interesting speech in the course of which he dealt with various matters connected with the occasion of the gathering. He expressed his pleasure as an old athlete at being invited to open the new Gymkhana building. He paid a very high tribute to the generosity of Sir Shapurji Bharucha, saying that he was one who, when he did anything with his right hand, did not allow his left hand to know what his right hand did. He regretted that in the present financial stringency it was impossible for Government to give the grant that it would otherwise have given, but he offered the hint that when the war was over the College should approach the Finance Member at a time when he was in good humour and ask him still to come to its assistance. He commended the example of Mr. Sukhtankar in giving his services gratuitously to his College as architect of the new building. Referring to the gifts of the prize-winners and the other students to the War Funds, his Excellency said that it had lightened his burden to find that at this time the students were realising their responsibility to the Empire. In conclusion, he said that this was the first opportunity he had had of publicly congratulating Dr. Mackichan on the honour that had been conferred on him by his fellow-countrymen, and he said it had been worthily bestowed. He wished he could pass an edict commanding Dr. Mackichan after the few months during which he would be discharging the duties of his office at home, to return at once to India to carry on the great work he had been doing for the College and the country.

Lady Willingdon presented certificates signed by herself, in lieu of the usual prizes, to the prize-winners. Thereafter Miss Katrak, on behalf of the Gymkhana and the Literary Society, handed to Lady Willingdon a bag containing cheques for Rs. 600, and Miss Masani, on behalf of the Committee which organised the Concert, handed her a bag containing a cheque for Rs. 320. On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Scott a vote of thanks was passed to their Excellencies, who were then garlanded by Miss Adenwalla. Their Excellencies then inspected the new pavilion, where tea was served.

LORD WILLINGDON'S VISIT TO MAHIM DURGAH.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon visited the Durgah at Mahim of Pir Makhdum Saheb on Monday evening. His Excellency and party were received by Messers. M. H. Muckba, S. A. Wahed and S. G. M. Refai, the Trustees of the Durgah. As is well-known the Durgah is over 500 years old and the memory of the Saint is held in reverence by the Moslem communitics all over India. His Excellency accompanied by the Trustees, went round the Durgah and was pleased to offer flower wreaths to be placed on the tombs of the Saint and his Mother. His Excellency was also shown the Makhdumia Library including a copy of the holy Koran in the handwriting of the saint himself. His Excellency expressed himself greatly delighted at what he saw. He was pleased to distribute alms amongst the poor. After partaking of light refreshments and being garlanded by the Trustees His Excellency left amidst cheers.

The question of raising another labour corps in the Punjab jails is under consideration.

The Governor-General in Council has rejected the petition of three constables sentenced to death for murder at Lahore, of Mr. A. Priestley about twelve months ago.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Nov. 8th Commander Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would approach the Indian Government with a view to getting the great engineering resources of India put entirely at the disposal of Government for the production of shell, high explosive, aeroplanes, armour-plate, rails, and boiler-plate; whether the Government of India had been asked to put the engineering resources of that country at the disposal of Government for the production of guns and ammunition; and, if not, would he state the reason; and whether he had offered the Minister of Munitions to further the erection of Government shell and gun factories in India; and, if not, why this course had not been taken.

Mr. Chamberlain: I have been in close touch with the Ministry of Munitions on this subject, and the Government of India is already giving all the assistance in its power in the provision of military supplies of all kinds.

Commander Wedgwood: Is it not a fact that they have not mobilised the industrial resources of India as they have in this country, and is it not about time that they did so in view of cheap labour?

Mr. Chamberlain: I think my answer is correct, and it is a full answer to my hon. Friend's question.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne: Will the right hon. Gentleman say when this assistance began?

Mr. Chamberlain: At the very beginning of the War when India gave large supplies to this country which were urgently needed and which this country could not provide.

Mr. Gwynne: Is the right hon. Gentleman referring to the Government of India or to the Indian Princes?

Mr. Chamberlain: I am not unmindful of what has been done by the princes and peoples of India by private contributions, but I am referring to the countributions made by the Government of India.

Mr. Gwynne: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware of the discussion that took place in the Legislative Council?

OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE FROM INDIA

Commander Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for India whether and, if so, what offers of assistance to the Mother Country had been made by the Indian Government during the War.

Mr. Chamberlain: The assistance which India has given to the Empire in the War was described by the Viceroy in his speech of September 5 last when he met his Legislative Council for the first time. I am sending a copy of the speech to the hon. Member. I believe that a detailed statement on the subject will be made available for the Mesopotamia Commission.

Commander Wedgwood: It is not a fact that a great part of that speech deals with the assistance offered by the princes with the assistance offered by the princes and peoples of India and not by the Government?

Mr. Chamberlain: Yes, it was a comprehensive survey, which attempted in broad outline, and even in some detail, to deal with the assistance rendered from Indian sources of all kinds. I hope that when the late Commander-in-Chief in India gives evidence before the Mesopotamia Commission he will be able to make a comprehensive statement of the military assistance given by the Government of India.

Sir John Jardine: Does that speech by the Viceroy make allusion to the general efforts made on all the Indian railways and in the locomotive work to provide munitions of war?

Mr. Chamberlain: Yes, there is an allusion to that subject which I hope will not be overlooked.

INDIA AND WAR EXPENDITURE.

Commander Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India bear any part of the cost of the War; and, if so, had they increased the taxes to meet the additional expense.

Mr. Chamberlain: Under Resolutions passed by both Houses of Parliament on September 16 and November 26, 1914. India is bearing the ordinary charges of the troops despatched from India for service in the War. She is also bearing the additional cost of Indian defence due to the War. The Indian Financial Statement presented to Parliament in May shows the additional taxation that has been imposed.

Commander Wedgwood: Is it not a fact that the military expenditure of India has been reduced from £20,500,000 to £20,000,000 this last year?

Mr. Chamberlain: No Sir; the military expenditure of India is larger owing to the War.

Commander Wedgwood: Are we paying the whole cost of the Mesopotamia campaign?

Mr. Chamberlain: No. Sir; the military expenditure which is borne by India is larger than it was before.

TAXATION OF WAR PROFITS IN INDIA.

Commaneder Wewgwood asked the Secretary of State for India whether Indian manufactories had obtained war profits similar to war profits in this country; if so, whether they were specially taxed as here; and, if not, why this had not been done.

Mr. Chamberlain: I cannot generalise about Indian manufactories; but the jute industry has certainly been very prosperous during the war and probably in consequence of the War. No special tax or war profits has been imposed in India up to the present.

Commander Wedgwood: Is it not a fact that not only the jute industry but also the cotton, the coal, the steel, and the tea industries have been enormously prosperous?

Mr. Chamberlain: I am not prepared to generalise quite so readily as my hon. Friend.

Commander Wedgwood: Will you enquire?

Mr. Churchill: Is the question of imposing a war profit tax in India under consideration?

Mr. Chamberlain: I must, for obvious reasons, respectfully decline to answer any questions as to possible sources of new taxation to be employed in the forthcoming Budget.

Mr. Churchill: I have asked my right hon. Friend whether it is under consideration; I am not asking for an announcement.

Mr. Chamberlain: If my right hon. Friend wants to be assured that this matter did not escape our attention when the last Budget was raised, I can give him that assurance, but I cannot anticipate what the next Budget will be.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies hunted with the Bombay Hounds at Irla yesterday morning.

The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi visited his Excellency at the Secretariat yesterday.

H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda and A.D.C. launched at Government House yesterday.

Their Excellencies dined at the Yacht Club with Captain Studd, A.D.C.

Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker have left Government House.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Delhi yesterday.

Sir Pardey Lukis, left Lahore for Simla on Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Indian Colonial Institute, Madras, Mr. H. S. L. Polak and Mr. G. A. Natesan have been deputed with their consent to proceed to Ceylon and make a report after due investigation of the conditions of Indian labour in that island.

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION AT JUBBULPORE.

EVIDENCE OF DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

(From our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 21.

The Industries Commission arrived at Jubbulpore last night, visiting the Katni Cement Works *en route*. The President and members paid an inspection visit to the pottery works of Messrs. Burn & Co., this morning.

Mr. C. G. Leftwich, I.C.S., (Director of Agriculture and Industries, Central Provinces) was the first witness examined. In the course of his evidence he said, provided Government disseminated all the important information it could acquire bearing on the possibilities of large industries it would probably be better to leave the development to private or corporate enterprise. He was no advocate of Government aid either to existing or to new industries in any form. Government assistance should never involve Government interference, that was to say, no more interference than was found necessary in all cases. He was not in favour of a Government representative on the board of directors. He believed a good many concerns had been killed in India by constant interference from the board of directors or even from shareholders. He doubted if the Central Provinces were sufficiently developed industrially to require special trade representatives. He could imagine that after the war, when the enemy countries would be leaving no stone unturned to recover the lost ground in the various trades, it might be well to help ignorant local dealers to evade the clutches of German agents, in particular, at Calcutta, in regard to manganese, hides, myrabolams and lac. He recommended separation of the two-fold duties of the Director of Agriculture and Industries. He said that an ordinary Civilian director of industries could not hope till, at any rate, he had been years in his job, to secure the confidence of industrialists generally and more particularly of intending investors. They would more readily confide in a man with personal experience of business management.

GOVERNMENT AID DEPRECATED.

Questioned by Mr. Low, he said Government could help the Central Provinces more by developing cottage industries than by giving aid to large industries.

Replying to Sir R. N. Mookerjee's question regarding Government aid, he said he had experience of Government action leading to results which constituted danger. He was also examined at length regarding his statement that many concerns had been killed by constant interference from the boards of directors or even from shareholders and endorsed the suggestion that the remedy lay in having business men as directors.

In reply to Dr. Hopkinson he said industrial eucation should be controlled by the Directors of Industries. In answer to Sir Thomas Holland, he said industrial education would increase the efficiency of labour.

Mr. H. R. Crosthwaite Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Central Provinces, said agriculture was by far the most important industry in the Central Provinces and Berar in which 77 per cent. of the population were engaged. He urged more government help for cottage industries which he said were hampered by the conditions under which they were financed. Taking the case of a weaver or dyer witness said his operations were conducted in a vicious circle. He was the slave of the mahajan or middleman borrowed from these people for food, clothes etc., when trade was slack as it often was, brought his raw material from them and sold his finished products to them. At each stage he was bled and his margin of profit scarcely yielded a living wage. The result on the industry was in general deterioration of quality in goods, loss of public esteem, failure to meet competition.

The Officer Commanding, Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Bombay, will be pleased to accept any gifts of fruit, sweets, etc., for the comfort of the wounded soldiers during the Xmas Season.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December 22, 1916.

MOBILISING THE NATION.

Of the many vitally important subjects touched upon in Mr. Lloyd George's great speech in the House, perhaps the keenest interest will attach to his disclosure of the Government's plan in regard to universal national service. The scheme which he put forward has evidently been worked out with painstaking care and thoroughness, and is calculated to meet in full measure the great and growing demands imposed upon the nation by its relentless determination to let nothing stand in the way of final victory. The new Premier has not been content to insist upon the need of continuing the war with increased vigour and effectiveness: he has set about providing the means and the machinery with characteristic readiness and resource. And in doing so he has spelt the justification of the new regime. It is only when one considers the tremendous protentialities of the new plan that the inadequate scale, relatively, of the old is fully realised. The picture of the nation mobilised into two vast camps,—one at home and the other in the field,—is as impressive as it is unprecedented. There can be no question henceforth of the completeness of the national concentration on the one objective that matters.

It has been decided to appoint immediately a Director-General of National Service, who will be in charge of both the military and civil sides of universal national service, and the appointment goes, it was announced, to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, a son of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who is reputed to have inherited *not* a little of the driving force, working capacity and faculty for organization of his great father. He has shown, too, since the war, patriotic enthusiasm of a high order, and his selection, therefore, is probably the best that could have been made. Certain it is that he is called to a post of unique responsibility and difficulty, but a position, at the same time, where a man of requisite calibre can render sterling service to his country and the Empire. The Civil and Military sections of the Directory, it was announced, will be entirely separate, each under a Director responsible to the Director-General.

The Military Director will have charge of recruiting for the army, with respect to which it is not proposed to make any alteration in the existing system. In regard to civilian service, however, there is to be a notable advance: nothing less, in fact; than the conversion of the whole of the available male population that is not wanted for the fighting services, into a vast Industrial Army to act as auxiliary to the forces in the field. It was not intended in any way to suppress or dislocate the industries that had been recognised as being engaged on what was called "war work." But the Directory would proceed by a schedule of industries and of services in strict accordance with their essential character from a war point of view, and those that were regarded as indispensable would have the right to indent upon the Director of National Service for the labour which they needed for maintaining their out-put. All other services, which might be important and necessary but not strictly indispensable, will be put upon rations in respect of labour, power, raw material, etc. This readjustment would work out into a two-fold redistribution. On the one hand a proportion of the labour that is released from non-essential and rationed industries, and at present exempted from military service, will be available as potentical soldiers; and, on the other hand, the supply of labour for essential services will be appreciably increased. Such, in brief outline, is to be the method of mobilising the nation. It is not hard to see that the plan must fructify in a formidable concentration of national energy. The promise, almost the certainty, of this consummation must be as heartening to the Allies, as it cannot fail to be depressing and distressing for the Central Powers. There is something heroic in this final phase of the great transformation which England has undergone since the outbreak of the war. An Island nation which, whatever may have been its exploits or aspirations in the domain of what the Germans would call "Navalism," had been content with a military force of a few thousands, has ultimately converted itself into a nation at arms. And this slow, gradual, dauntless progress was maintained amid all the distractions and pre-occupations of actual participation in daily, deadly conflict. The ultimate issue of the war is not uncertain, but it has already proved beyond question that the free democracies of the world are invincible. Science, in its most fiendish manifestations, cannot conquer the liberty-loving soul of man.

CONDITIONS OF SLAVERY IN CEYLON.

In a recent issue the "Ceylonese" was moved to comment bitterly on the manner in which the Commission of two Madras gentlemen,—one official and one non-official,—appointed to investigate into the condition of labour on the Ceylon plantations, has carried out, or rather failed to carry out, its trust. "Of all the fantastic commissions of which we have ever heard," observes our contemporary, "the just ended Labour Commission must surely rank an easy first." How these two worthy commissioners went about the task is thus described by the "Ceylonese."

"These two love-birds, Mr. Marjoribanks and Mr. Maricair, migrated here on the 20th of last month, and after twittering about the countryside for a week or two, always under the distinguished patronage and in the immediate presence of the planter, winged their flight back to their native haunts on the 10th instant.—a period of some twenty days. . . The net result of the preposterous Labour Commission, therefore, so far as the Colony is concerned, is a whirlwind of good dinners and happy motor rides through the wooded roads of Sunny Ceylon; but the coolie problem is where it was . . . ."

The Commissioners apparently did not so much as care to make any serious attempt to call for evidence of their condition from the labourers themselves, or at least, from those who have consistently interested themselves in their behalf, as much as from the planters. Guided, therefore, by the character and scope of the *ex-parte* inquiry which they instituted and the materials they have gathered, the "Ceylonese" rightly concludes that "if anyone expects the situation as regards labour recruitment and control to be eased by the findings of Messrs. Majoribanks and Maricair, we think he is destined to be bitterly disappointed."

On the other hand, it is not yet too late for the Government to secure a satisfactory solution of the labour situation in Ceylon, if they set the right way about it by appointing a really competent body, on which the non-officials and those who are actively interested in the welfare and self-respect of the labourer are well-represented, to complete the work so badly begun by Messrs. Majoribanks and Maricair. That the situation itself calls for an urgent and immediate remedy is clearly brought home by a publication on the subject of imprisonment for labour offences which the Ceylon Social Service League has addressed to us. This practice of inflicting imprisonment for labour offences, that is, for acts which are scarcely more than breaches of a civil contract, is reminiscent of the old slavery days in the United States. The conditions of this system of so-called "Free Labour" amount to organised slavery, and it is this pattern on which the Government of India seek to model their substitute for the indentured system, now doomed, of Fiji, British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica. On a previous occasion we referred to the efforts made by the Ceylon Social Service League in bringing about the repeal of the obnoxious labour laws. These efforts have since so far been successful that the Government of Ceylon passed the other day an Ordinance to amend the law relating to servants, labourers, and journeymen artificers under "Contracts for Hire and Service" to the following effect:—

No woman and no child under 16 years of age shall be sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this section, or to imprisonment in default of the payment of a fine for any such offence. Provided that in the case of the following offences, namely, drunkenness, insolence, and any other misconduct tending to the disturbance of order or discipline, a woman on the occasion of a second or subsequent conviction may be sentenced to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

The authorities of the Ceylon Social Service League, while thankful to the Government for their readiness in affording relief to women and children from imprisonment, rightly considered that the proposed relief was inadequate; recommended the omission of the provision which qualifies the relief and also asked that relief should be extended to male adults,—thus bringing the laws in this respect in Ceylon in line with those obtaining in Fiji and other Colonies referred to, where according to the directions of Mr. Bonar Law, imprisonment for labour offences has been or is being entirely abolished. The proviso obviously is likely to afford a loop-hole for the imprisonment of women and young girls and defeating the merciful intention of Government. Under its operation a girl of 16 or over may be sent to jail without hard labour, on a second conviction for drunkenness, insolence or any other misconduct. A harsh or unscrupulous employer, defeated in his first attempt to run her into jail, will find no difficulty on the second attempt. As the League observes,

A case of insolence or misconduct tending to the disturbance of order or discipline is easily made and established. The accused in labour cases are usually poor, ignorant and undefended, and the magistrate pressed with more important work, is unable to see their point of view, and impatient of their "petty grievances." Time after time magistrates have been known to impose sentences of rigorous imprisonment on women and children which the Supreme Court has on appeal reduced to small fines; and in the majority of cases the defendants are too poor to appeal. The "Ceylon Times" of 29th August reports two cases disposed of in appeal. A mother and daughter were charged in the Court below with quitting service without notice or reasonable cause and were each sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The Supreme Court reduced the sentence to a fine of five rupees and observed that punishment by way of imprisonment was quite unsuitable.

The maintenance of discipline may be urged as the reason for the proviso in question. It is a poor sort of discipline that needs to be maintained by sending a woman to jail. If an offence is committed, which under the general law deserves imprisonment, that law must be allowed to have its course. But, as the League observes, there can be no justification for a purely labour offence being so treated and for the perpetuation of a practice inconsistent with the dictates of humanity and condemned by all civilised peoples. Mr. Bonar Law in his Despatch to the Governor of Fiji mentioned that,

the Secretary of State for India is satisfied that it would not be possible for the Government of India to continue to defeat, by a bare official majority, resolutions in their Legislative Council urging the abolition of indentures, that in his opinion the strong and universal feeling in India on the subject made it a question of urgency, and that he has accepted the conclusion that indentured emigration must be abolished."

And Lord Chelmsford in his speech in the Imperial Legislative Council emphasised that "the conditions,

under which we are to allow labour to be recruited in India and under which it should be employed in the Colonies, are peculiarly matters on which Indian public opinion has every right to be heard and on which we desire its full expression as an aid to us in formulating our proposals."

These are wise words. The Indian public is very sensitive to the conditions of Indian labourers abroad. For on the maintenance of the self-respect of the latter as well as of their material welfare depends the honour and prosperity of the country itself. There are humane planters in Ceylon as everywhere else. But it is not with these we are concerned, but with their harsh and unscrupulous *confrères* who should be deprived of their power to exploit cheap labour and, in the process, to violate the laws of humanity and justice. The evidence that accumulates day by day shows that the [illegible] who depend, not, as decent employers do, on good wages and considerate treatment but on the power of imprisonment, for the management of their labour, is increasing. It is time that legislation should be brought in motion to abolish the power of imprisonment and to provide for suitable wages and comfort, so that even the bad employer may find that his own interest is best served in the consequent contentment and greater efficiency of labour. Even more than this, one consideration should never be lost sight of. The capitalist interests everywhere, Ceylon not excepted, tend to be overwhelmingly strong and are likely to remain so as long as the existing economic structure of society lasts. It is, therefore, as wise as it is essential that, before any final decision is reached about the system of recruitment and control of Indian labour in Colonies that shall replace indentured emigration, every precaution should be taken to see that neither in its conception nor in its working is it likely to afford loopholes for the perpetuation of evils and horrors no less reprehensible than those of the indentured system that, as we have seen, may hide their head under the protective name of "Free Labour." A protective phrase like "Free Labour" may cover a multitude of horrors.

Notes of the Day.

The Health of the City.

But for a slight decline in the general death-rate, there was not much change to report in the conditions of health in Bombay last week in comparison with those of previous week. Last week's total mortality stood at 501, giving a death-rate of 26.59. The total included six deaths from plague, one each among recent arrivals from Miraj, Hubli, Aurangabad, Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum, eleven from other causes among those from other places and six among road-side beggars. The actual mortality in the city is thus reduced to 478, which gives a death-rate of 25.37. The death-rate in the corresponding week of last year stood at 24.74, while the mean of the corresponding weeks of the past quinquennium was 29.83. Small-pox, which had been totally absent for some weeks past, registered two attacks last week, while plague registered seven attacks and six deaths, being two attacks and two deaths more than in the previous week. Cholera was absent. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—enteric 3, malaria 1, phthisis 33, other diseases of the respiratory system 178, diseases of the tubercular system 3, diarrhoea 28 and dysentery 8. The number of live-births during the week was 483, while there were also 31 still-births and 7 premature births.

The New Formula.

The change, which this war has wrought on, among almost every other thing, military ideas, may be measured by what Lord French said the other day to the Volunteers at Northampton. After the Boer War Lord Roberts, in giving his blessing to the rifle-club movement, provided that organisation with a motto by declaring that good shooting was nine-tenths of the training of the modern soldier. Now we have Lord French saying:

We have been in the habit of concentrating the attention of the infantry soldier exclusively on the rifle. To be a first-class shot was a standard of excellence. This has changed. The supreme importance of the rifle is now powerfully challenged by the machine-gun, the hand and rifle grenade, and the bayonet. I will almost go so far as to say that the rifle and the grenade vie with one another in value.

"Riflemen form!" is no longer to the the call of the Volunteer movement. It remains for some new poet to give us the right formula for the occasion.

Contracts and Corruption.

One of the ironies of this war has been the manner in which it has been exploited by many as a profiteering concern. It was stated in Parliament recently by a member that he had gathered from business men with whom he came in contact that there had never been so much secret bribery in England as in the last twelve months. Whether this is true or no, it is instructive to note that it was found necessary to pass the Prevention of Corruption Bill with the object of strengthening the law relating to charges of corruption in respect to contracts with public departments. Whether the measure is likely to achieve much is a nice question. It is rather an unwarantable assumption that corruption is an affliction preculiar to business with Government; for the fact is that it is as prevalent in private as in public commerce. The success of the legislative measure just passed will depend on the manner in which it is administered so that every offence is brought home to the offender by a due punishment. Slovenly expose to the public grave irregularities and lax practices. This reluctance must be overcome and departmental prejudice must give way to national interest. Then alone can penal legislation succeed in stamping out corruption.

The National Lent.

By this time, one supposed, there are no people in England who have not heard of the war. Here is apparently one, in the advertisement columns of the "Times":

SECOND FOOTMAN WANTED; 2 in family; 9 servants; some experience necessary:—Write Mrs. Norton, 16, Kensington Palace-gardens, W. S.

It is possible that some more may be added to what should be an interesting, if unpleasing, gallery. One imagines, however, this family of 2, with its 9 servants, and its crying need of a second footman, will remain the master-piece in it. But this family typifies that considerable section of English people whose unpatriotic excesses have moved the Premier to say: "Let the nation as a whole place its comforts, its luxuries, its indulgences and its elegancies on a national altar consecrated by such sacrifices as our heroes have made, and let us proclaim during the war a national Lent."

Germany's Food Problem.

Food shortage. Reuter has informed us, in the key to Germany's peace offer. This is confirmed by some significant statements made in mail week by Herr Von Balocki, the food Director, to the Reichstag Committee on Food Supplies. The statements are thus summarised by the "Kolnische Volkszeitung":—

The economic plan of campaign includes the taking of an inventory of all we have. This inventory will extend to the occupied territories. On Nov. 7 a final conference is to take place, with representatives of all the occupied territories on the question of drawing up a homogeneous plan for dealing with the economic situation, both at home and in the occupied territories, so as to arrive at a clear understanding of the ways and means of organising ourselves throughout our economic sphere. We must not forget that the occupied territories are of nearly the same area as Germany itself, that the lands under cultivation there are very extensive, and we may be obliged to take measures to combine their economic resources with ours. This means that, in respect of food supply, Belgium and Northern France, not to speak of Poland, are henceforth to be treated as part of German territory. As for Roumania, it is already the scene of an economic scramble between Hungary and Austria.

Local Government in the Punjab.

A most pleasant feature of the Punjab Government's review of the report of the administration of District Boards during the year 1915-16 is the marked evidence of the tribute given to the growing spirit of the public service shown by the members of most of the Boards and their realisation of public responsibility. The remarks of the Commissioner of Rawalpindi are particularly worthy of note. He writes:—

All Deputy Commissioners are united in their appreciation of the working of the boards and of the intelligent interest taken in public affairs by the members. Many of them pay a tribute to the good work done by sub-committees. Everything in fact points to the conclusion that the District Board machinery is now very fairly efficient and that it would be sound policy if Government could make development grants on a more generous scale.

Spirit of Intelligent Initiative.

Government recognise that large grants of money would afford increased stimulus for good work. And how the stimulus works is instanced by the results achieved by the Lyallpur board. Quite apart from the fine record of works completed, "there is a spirit of intelligent initiative in the members who are successfully learning to undertake the burden of responsibility in public affairs." The general conclusion drawn by the Government is

"interest in the general administration of the boards is greatly stimulated by the responsibility attaching to the discharge of definite duties assigned to members." We trust that Government will not rest content with mere words of appreciation but will see that the interest is more and more stimulated by the grant of more responsible work and of greater scope generally for work of public usefulness and above all, of release from leading strings.

GERMAN PUBLICATIONS FOR INDIA.

FOREIGN OFFICE ON SEIZURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
THE HAGUE, Dec. 19.
Received 4-15 p.m., Dec. 21.

The Foreign Minister announces that in reply to his protest against the seizure of German publications destined for India and elsewhere abroad, Britain has declared her readiness to come to an understanding enabling universities and public bodies to obtain German scientific and technical publications.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Received 4-15 p.m., Dec. 21.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Hope, on behalf of the Foreign Office, replying to Mr. Hunt, said that the captain of the Blucher and an officer belonging to the L15, had been removed from Donnington Hall to Switzerland in exchanges for British unfit prisoners from Germany. The responsibility for the selection of those exchanged lyied with the [illegible]

CONSTANTINE'S TRUCULENT ATTITUDE.

THREATENS SUSPENSION OF REMOVAL OF TROOPS.

CONGRESS AND GOVT. SERVANTS.

ATTENDANCE AS VISITORS'

NO OBJECTION RAISED BY U. P. GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 21.

The following letter has been received from the Chief Secretary to the Local Government by the Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra regarding the attendance of Government servants at the Congress:—

"I showed his Honour your sketch of the pandal and he is quite satisfied with the arrangements made. There is no objection to Government servants attending as visitors so long as they sit only in the special blocks for visitors. I am informing Sir Verney Lovett and Mr. Chintamani and there is no objection to its publication.

The letter has given great satisfaction to the members of the Reception Committee and the public of Lucknow.

FRENCH NATIONAL DEFENCE BILL.

REJECTED BY COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 21.

Recd. 12-45 a.m., Dec. 22.

The Committee has rejected by 24 votes to 2 the Bill authorising the Government to take by decree measures necessary for national defence, as depriving Parliament of its constitutional powers.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

SUDDEN CHANGE IN PREMIERSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Recd. 12-45 a.m., Dec. 22.

The difficulties of the political situation in Austria are illustrated by a sudden and unexplained change in Premiership. Martinic becomes Premier instead of Spitzmuller who will take the Ministry of Finance. Otherwise the Cabinet is little altered.

NEUTRALITY OF THE NETHERLANDS.

REFUSING TO ADMIT SHIPS ARMED FOR DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Received 8 a.m. Dec. 21.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Netherlands was the only neutral refusing to admit ships armed for defence into its ports, but it did not impugn the legality of such arming.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

DE-BADGING OF SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Received 8 a.m. Dec. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Worthington Evans announced that the Ministry of Munitions had ordered the de-badging of all semi-skilled and unskilled men, enabling them to be called up as soon as they could be spared or replaced.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

£73,690,000 STERLING REALISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Received 8 a.m. Dec. 21.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that up to the 16th instant the Treasury had received £73,690,000 sterling from the excess profits tax.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

A Greek Note to the Allies protests against the landing of Venizelists on various islands, the restoration of which is demanded, delay in the formulation of demands for reparation and the continuance of the blockade. The Government implies that it may be impelled to suspend the removal of troops pending the solution of the situation.

The Russians report intense fighting on their right flank in Dobrudja.

The Canadian Premier has sent a telegram to Mr. Lloyd George that Canada will spare no sacrifice to make triumphant the cause for which the Allies are contending.

GREEK NOTE TO THE ALLIES.

PROTEST AGAINST LANDING OF VENEZELISTS.

RESTORATION OF ISLANDS DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Received 2-45 p.m. Dec. 21.

Reuter learns that a Note from the Greek Government to the Allies yesterday protested against the landing of the Venezelists under the protection of the Allies on various islands, the restoration of which is demanded. The Note added that the Greek Government has hitherto carried out its promises satisfactorily.

LATER.

A telegram from Athens dated the 19th instant says Greece has addressed to the Entente a Note reviewing the situation since the acceptance of the ultimatum and the difficulties resulting from the events in the islands, from the delay in the formulation of the Entente's demands for reparation and from the maintenance of the blockade. The Government implies that it may be impelled to suspend the southward movement of troops pending the solution of the present situation.

THE VERDUN VICTORY.

ENEMY ADMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London, 18th December:—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" remarks that in this second successful thrust before Verdun the Western powers cannot fail to wish to see a proof of the value of systematic attack. This is a grave error encouraging the senseless prolongation of the war and it happens regrettably at a moment when quiet, calm judgment by our enemies is very important to us.

THE SOMME OFFENSIVE.

VIGOROUS REPLY TO ENEMY BOMBARDMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 21.

Received 2-45 p.m. Dec. 21.

A communiqué says south of the Somme there was enemy bombardment, particularly in the sectors of Belloy-en-Santerre, Beroy, Pressoire and Ablaincourt. We vigorously replied.

There was intermittent artillery work elsewhere.

ENEMY LINES RAIDED NEAR GOMMECOURT AND ARRAS.

LEADER OF GERMAN PATROL KILLED ARRAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Received 2-45 p.m. Dec. 21.

A British communiqué says we raided the lines in the vicinity of Gommecourt doing considerable damage, also northward of Arras, where aa number were taken prisoners.

The leader of a German patrol northward of Neuve Chapelle was killed and his men taken prisoners.

NOTHING IMPORTANT ON WESTERN FRONT.

RAIN AND FOG INTERFERING WITH OPERATIONS IN MACEDONIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

A French communiqué says there is nothing important to report from the Western front.

Rain and fog are interfering with operations in Macedonia.

CAPTAIN OF BRITISH STEAMER TAKEN PRISONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Recd. 12-45 a.m., Dec. 22.

Reuter wires from Corunna that a submarine has escorted a Danish steamer flying the German war flag to Finisterre carrying 49 of the crews of other steamers and the captain of the British steamer Blairhall who was made prisoner. The submarine subsequently pursued two other steamers and gunfiring was heard.

FIGHTING IN DOBRUDJA.

RUSSIAN RIGHT FLANK ENGAGED.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED NEAR BRODY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

A Russian communiqué says we repulsed enemy attacks south-west of Brody, also in the region of Parlita on the left bank of the Danube. There was intense fighting on our right flank in Dobrudja.

ROUMANIAN RESISTANCE IN DOBRUDJA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Recd 8-15 p.m., Dec. 21.

A German evening communiqué says the enemy in the extreme north of the Dosrudja, who has hitherto been retiring, has resumed resistance.

Strong hostile attacks in the Cerna loop were repulsed.

ENEMY NEARING BRAILA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 20.

The Viceroy's war message says:—

The enemy attacked 20 miles south-east of Kovel and succeeded in occupying small portions of Russian trenches. Fighting continues in the Carpathians but no change in the situation is reported. The enemy continues to advance in Roumania and have crossed the Buzau. They have also arrived within 30 miles of Braila and the Russo-Roumanian forces in the Dobrudja are retiring northward.

LAHORE, Dec. 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A Russian official announcement mentions fighting in Dourudja, 20 miles north of the line recently held.

RUSSIANS RETIRING TO SERETH LINE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 21.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 19th December, says:—

The Russians captured a portion of the position south-east of Kovel the enemy had occupied. They also captured a height on the Moldavian front in the valley of the river Uzul. The Russians and Roumanians continue to retreat on Braile and the line of the Sereth which extend from Galatz along the lower portion of the Sereth and then to Fochani at the foot of the Carpathians. The Russian retirement in the Dobrudja keeps pace with that west of the Danube and the enemy have reached Babadagh.

ROUMANIAN PREMIER WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JASSY, Dec. 13.

Recd. 12-45 a.m., Dec. 22.

The Ministerial crisis has ended, the Cabinet withdrawing its resignation. M. Bratiano has returned to Army Headquarters.

SALE OF INDIA COUNCIL DRAFTS.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR RELAXATION OF RESTRICTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Recd 8-15 p.m., Dec. 21.

"The Times" says it is understood that Indian bankers and others are negotiating with the India Office with a view to relaxation of restrictions on the sale of India Council Drafts.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE OVER EGYPT.

PEOPLE GETTING PROSPEROUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Dec. 19.

Recd 8-15 p.m., Dec. 21.

The second anniversary of the British Protectorate finds the situation in Egypt everywhere improved as compared with last year. The machinery of the Government is running smoothly, the people are happy contented and most prosperous, trade is flourishing and there is prospect of another bumper surplus at the close of the financial year.

GERMAN PEACE OFFER.

ATTEMPT AT POLITICAL TRICKERY.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

Received 4-15 p.m., Dec. 21.

The morning papers agree that Mr. Lloyd George has adroitly drawn the Central Powers into a position where they must show their hands, otherwise the world will be convinced that peace proposals are an attempt at political trickery.

"The Times" says the Allies have all civilisation at their back when they demand the ending of Prussian militarism as the primary and essential condition of peace.

The "Sun" says there can be no further doubt that the Allies are not in a mood to grasp peace for peace's sake. The sooner their steadfastness is understood in Berlin, the brighter will be the prospect of peace.

"OUT WITH SUBMARINES."

GERMAN PAPER'S SUGGESTION FOR PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 19.

Recd 8-15 p.m., Dec. 21.

The German Press is pessimistic at the prospect of no peace even in the Spring. The "Koelnische Zeitung" says, "Out with submarines. Then no American will be able to prevent us from forcing peace on the enemy."

ITALY AND ENEMY PEACE PROPOSALS.

PREMIER ON BOASTFULNESS AND INSINCERITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Dec. 19.

Received 8 a.m. Dec. 21.

In the Chamber Baron Sonning said the Government was not aware of specific conditions of the enemy peace proposals but the boastfulness and insincerity of their preamble did not inspire confidence. He begged the Chamber not to adopt a resolution suggesting that Italy's attitude was different from that of the Allies. The speech was received with ovation and the Chamber resolved with acclamation to placard it.

PEACE DEPENDS ON BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

ANTICIPATION OF EARLY PEACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

London, 18th December:—Herr Harden writing on peace in the "Zukunft" says everything depends on the attitude of Britain which unlike Russia and France is not yet dangerously wounded. No power hostile to Germany can continue to fight without British support, whereas Britain could continue entirely unsupported.

The financial representatives of the German Government in New York assert that according to an Exchange correspondent all European rulers and diplomats anticipate an early peace. The highest commercial authorities are encouraging activities in view of an agreement being approached within ninety days.

On the other hand, the, "Daily News" Washington correspondent quotes an Entente Ambassador as saying that "Only with a Germany under a democratic Parliament can we make a satisfactory peace. The war will continue until the German people realize this and act for themselves."

HIGH GERMAN HOPES OF PEACE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

Received 4-15 p.m., Dec. 21.

High German hopes of peace are evidenced by the circulars issued by the Hamburg-America and North German Lloyd lines offering freights. "On resumption of our regular service after peace."

CANADA AND THE ALLIED CAUSE.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

A telegram from Regina says Mr. Borden has sent a telegram to Mr. Lloyd George that Canada will spare no sacrifice to make triumphant the cause for which the Allies are contending.

GENERAL SMUTS' VICTORY.

GERMANS EJECTED FROM ADVANCED POSITIONS.

IMPORTANT RIDGE NEAR KIBATA OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

It is officially announced that General Smuts repulsed strong counterattacks at Kibata on the 15th instant and finally ejected a few Germans from our advanced positions, securing the important ridge 3,500 yards north-east of Kibata.

Our aeroplalnes had considerable successes in bombing and inflicting appreciable casualties.

The situation elsewhere is unchanged.

NEW AIR MINISTRY.

TO CONSIST OF PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Recd 8-15 p.m., Dec. 21.

It is understood that one of the last acts of the late Government was to transform the Air Board into an Air Ministry, ranking with the Boards of Trade, Agriculture and Education. It will consist of a President appointed by his Majesty and members appointed by an Order in Council.

EFFICIENCY OF FLYING CORPS

MR. BILLING'S CHARGES FOUND GROUNDLESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Recd 8-15 p.m., Dec. 21.

The final report of the Committee of Investigation into the Royal Flying Corps generally vindicates the conduct of the administration of the Corps.

It pays a tribute to the recent wonderful improvement in efficiency which is due to the unremitting labour of the Directorate of military aeronatics and not to spasmodic effort resulting from agitation. It refers to the criticism of a certain machine as ill-founded, pointing out that it has been employed in the destruction of three Zeppelins in England.

The report says that the Admiralty's purchase of American machines and engines at the outbreak of the war was a discouraging experience and was wisely not repeated.

The Committee's chief recommendation is to separate the equipment from the executive command.

LOSS OF THE SUFFREN.

GERMAN CLAIM OF TORPEDOING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Recd 8-15 p.m., Dec. 21.

A German official statement claims that they torpedoed the Suffren, fifty miles north-west of Lisbon, on the 26th November.

The French battleship Suffren which left Gibraltar on Nov. 24, for Lorient, was reported to have been lost, on December 9. She displaced 12,826 tons, and carried a crew of 718. Her armament consisted of four 12in., ten 6.5in., eight 3.9in. and 26 smaller light guns.

GERMAN LINER IN THE ARCTIC.

ESCAPES BUT RUNS AGROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 19.

Received 2-45 p.m. Dec. 21.

The German liner Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, which has been sheltering at Vardoe, in the Arctic since 1914, escaped and steamed inshore, escorted by a zeppelin and two submarines, to Kattegat. She missed her bearing in a snow storm and grounded at Samsoe. The ship and the cargo are valued at a million sterling.

ESCAPE OF A GERMAN-OWNED BARQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VALPARAISO, Dec. 19.

Received 2-45 p.m. Dec. 21.

The German owned barque Minte has escaped from Calbuco, where she was fitted out, in suspicious circumstances.

PATNA UNIVERSITY BILL.

A RETROGRADE MEASURE.

CONDEMNED BY BOMBAY SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate was held yesterday evening in the University Hall when the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Mackichan, presided.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Government of Bombay asking for the views of the University regarding the Patna University Bill.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar moved:—

"I. That in the opinion of the Senate, 'the Bill to establish and incorporate a University at Patna' contains provisions which are of a highly retrograde character, being repugnant to the time-honoured and traditional idea of a University and being inconsistent with the principles and policy which dictated the establishment of the existing Universities in British India and which, by means of the Acts relating to them, have since their foundation regulated their government, inasmuch as the Bill in question proposes —First, to invest the Chancellor by clauses 4, 5 and 6 of Section 5 with arbitracy powers such as (a) of deciding and, that again, of deciding finally, any dispute with regard to the election of any person to be a member of the Syndicate; (b) of passing orders, and those final orders, on any question connected with the administration of the University; (c) of nominating four persons to be members of the Syndicate; and (d) of appointing the University staff: and secondly, the Bill relegates the Senate to the status of a merely deliberative body without any power or control over the Syndicate.

"II. That the Registrar be directed to reply in the terms of the resolution above stated to the letter of Government inviting the opinion of this Senate on the provisions of the Bill."

AN UNPRECEDENTED MEASURE.

Sir Narayan said he would state at the outset that he accepted the amendment which stood in the name of the Hon. Mr. R. P. Parajpye. The points mentioned by Mr. Parajpye did not struck the speaker but they were important. He then gave a history of the Bill and the question of the Patna University. The Senate of the Patna University was degraded into a mere debating club. They could make recommendations, but they were not binding on the Syndicate and it was for the latter to say whether they would accept them or not. The Syndicate was not to be responsible to the Senate, but to the Chancellor, and the Chancellor as the head of the University was to be the one man who was to see whether the affairs of the University were properly conducted or not and if he found any mismanagement he was to appoint any man whom he thought fit to investigate the affairs and the Chancellor's decision was binding on all the University authorities. This was a most novel and unprecedented measure. That was not the constitution recommended by the University Commission in 1904. It was a misnomer to call the proposed University a University; it was a mere department of the State. It might be that the Indian Universities has made mistakes, but what human institution had not? If an Indian University was to be worthy of its name he would repeat to them the words of Sir Alexander Grant which had been re-echoed only recently by Dr. Sadler, Chancellor of the Leeds University that Universities should be independent bodies. What was the use of a University which was not a University at all, but entirely a department of the State? What self-respecting man could be asked to serve on a Senate which was only a debating club and had no control on the affairs of the University or the Syndicate, and which was run by one man. The Chancellor had arbitrary powers. The Bill proposed in the guise of a teaching and residential University, to stop the further growth of all colleges. Only seven colleges were to be allowed to exist, and no further colleges were to be allowed unless they were within a radius of a mile of the University. It appeared to him that higher education was to be killed altogether and was to be confined only to Patna. Already there was a demand for colleges from Beerbhoom and Gaya and many other places, but they were not to have any. He hoped that the Senate would rise worthy of its traditions and adopt the motion.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad seconded the motion.

BIHAR'S MISFORTUNE.

The Hon. R. P Parajpye then moved the following amendment:—

"At the end of I after the word "Syndicate" add the following words:—'Thirdly, the Bill invests the Vice-Chancellor with powers far too extensive over the affiliated Colleges and in other matters to retain adequate control over the affairs of the University in the hands of the Senate and the Syndicate. Fourthly, the Bill stops the growth of new centres of higher education and culture in the province and is thus cal-

(Continued on page 8.)

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

AN IMPERIAL NECESSITY.

At a meeting of the London Indian Association held at Prince Henry's Rooms, Fleet Street, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, Organising Secretary of the United India Society, delivered the following lecture on "Imperial Citizenship":—

Whatever the war may bring to the belligerents, there is little doubt of its resulting in a tighter political and economic consolidation of the British Empire. The most interesting phenomenon of such closer compact would be the incorporation of Indians into the geographically scattered yet racially, politically, and commercially united families of Anglo-Saxons forming the British Empire.

The burden as well as the credit of the strength of this tie must rest with both the races concerned. India has by acquiescence and many acts of grace declared her mind that many years, many fates, many events, and many little domestic quarrels have wedded her to her British mate and brought her into relationship with the British Colonies. To make this bond a real one, all parties will have to develop internal instincts of a higher order. What is required of both sides is not a new policy or measure of expediency, but a new *spirit*. The starting point of the new spirit should be a readiness to surrender all the old fads and pet theories about irreconcilable distinctions and differences. Through a slow process of suffering, we in India have learnt the advantages of thinking of public matters in terms Indian instead of in the old racial terms, Hindu, or Islam, or Parsi, or Christian. In Imperial matters we shall all have to give up thinking and acting in the old terms of nationals and will have to take the broader Imperial view-point of every public question.

NEW COSMIC IMPERIALISM.

National languages, Institutions, and traditions belonging to each group and sub-group within the Empire must of course be cherished in the social and emotional side of life, but a new cosmic imperialism will have to control the political and economic life of the Empire. The new imperial spirit for Indians does not at all mean the outward anglicisation of social customs, on the contrary, India will have not only to preserve her customs, but those of her legal and social experiences that are of value to a larger human family will have to be imperialised and disseminated within the other families of the Empire, just as much as she will have to borrow and adopt theirs. The imperial instinct will demand a complete surrender of political jealousies and narrow nationalisms. Men of all races within the empire should have the same human value to start with, which will then be varied according to merits of individuals.

NEW SPIRIT IN INDIA.

We in India will require to take a few rapid politital strides to be abreast with our other brethern in the Empire. The Government as well as the people of India shall have to strain a little harder than others to straighten the line of advance of the Empire in the professed glory of British traditions, and in keeping with the wisdom characteristic of the two great commercial races, one of Europe and other of Asia. The other members of the Empire in the British Isles and the Dominions will have to let us so advance, they will have to discard any lingering vestige of the Zabernian notions of preservation of prestige of a ruling caste, and to help in removing all obstacles from our way in order to eradicate from the onward march of the Empire weak and faltering elements that make for obstruction and delay. They will do so as they will have to, as soon as they see in us the living throb of the new spirit of imperial citizenship. The war has disclosed to Britishers once again that the strength and safety of the Empire lie in the inherent strength of the people based on people's freedom, and in the supreme command of the seas which enables scattered parts of the imperial family to gather together under freedom's banner. The British navy has brought together in this war men by the million and materials by mountain loads from all corners of the world without any serious difficulty. These men and material waited ready at the call on account of the policy of granting to people their inherent rights. Australia and Canada nurtured in freedom knew its value. South Africa, Ireland, and India were also tied by an invisible bond which the Empire's enemy did not correctly estimate. The Union of South Africa Act, the placing of the Irish Home Rule Bill on the statute book, and even the distant and dim hopes proferred to India combined with a powerful fleet made the British Empire a living power in the war. The life and safety of us all in the near future is in the spirit of correct imperial citizenship.

EQUALITY WITHIN EMPIRE.

Self-Government in the various provinces of India must now be looked upon as an imperial necessity of the first order, and must be sought for in that spirit. The old narrow type of Home Rule that claimed monopoly of government for particular races in a particular geographical area through accident of birth, is no longer essential or desirable for a complex Empire wherein many races and types of men and women are available for the united service of mankind. As during the past generation we laid it down that within India, her Home Rule was to be conducted by men irrespective of class, creed, and race, so we have now to lay it down that within the Empire it is to be similarly applicable. We have all to claim equality within the Empire, and not superiority to or aloofness from others. For efficiency's sake all ordinary internal affairs, the cultivation of poetry, philosophy, and arts, the regulation of ordinary life in its social and civic aspect are to be managed by men whose possessions there are by birth. This requires to be done without delay, as efficiency and contentment within all parts of the empire are the essential and primary basis of all government. Other larger political and economic problems affecting the whole empire must be administered in all countries of the empire by mixed commissions of the fittest men from all parts of the empire with first-hand knowledge of the needs and feelings of the various groups. The army and navy, the railways, and shipping, commercial education and policy, international relations and such like should be managed in all countries within the empire by men and women from all parts of the empire. That "self-government on colonial lines within the empire is the ultimate object of all our political fights, and the final goal of all our political rights" is a meaningless dictum which must be dispensed with in favour of a fresh starting point.

EUROPE'S FAULTY EXPERIMENT.

In the first place in our origin, traditions, and philosophy of life we are different from the colonials, and in the second place we have ourselves found to our cost that colonial automony is very seldom imperial and broad-minded, and always taking care of number one at the expense of others. We want the new spirit of imperial citizenship that undertakes to watch and safeguard the interests of all citizens within the Empire, before aspiring for a further advance for one's own self. An individual is possessed of many rights, but the enjoyment of them all would be frequently a tresspass on the rights of others or harm to some. Within a family therefore individuals are bound to surrender their rights, within a state, families are called upon to surrender their privileges and rights for *res publica* and within a complex empire, nationalities must do likewise. If Europe start with a faulty experiment it is not necessary for India to imitate it. Here, a few linguists take up the best known European languages and derive a new one with a common root from them, call it the esperanto language and at once claim it to be the universal language for mankind, as if human languages consist of a dozen or two European dialects only. A few socialists from a dozen European countries with little or no experience of the world's races, meet together in conference and believe it to be a gathering of the world's human races demanding this, and that, and the other prerogatives for the "white-manity," little imagining that these should result in the further oppression and degradation of more than three-fourths of the human race of a different complexion. The accidental union of India and Britain is destined to break this supersitition of Europe and America and to trample on this narrow outlook on humanity and human wants, and we in India cannot do so by mimicking Europe or by imitating an old world home rule. If we acquiese in the perpetuation of a mixed empire let us bring to bear on it a worthy imperial idea that breathes a new breath of imperial citizenship.

NEED TO UPLIFT WORKING CLASSES.

To be abreast with the other families in the empire we shall require in the first place to uplift our working classes. Our present timidity to immediately curtail hours of manual work and to greatly increase the earnings of working women and men is the root of all our evil and the substantial cause of our political and economic backwardness. In all other parts of the British Empire the backbone and real strength of all political propaganda and movements is the strong, healthy, powerful working class. The root of all prosperity in manufacturing countries is the large and continual demand of staple varieties of standardized goods used by working classes. Our worker must be our great consumer of abundant quantities of ordinary types of foodstuffs, clothing, footwear, furniture etc., on the strength of which alone large factories for these articles could be started. Technical education, and any lifeless artificial fiscal policy can never create industries and manufactures in a country where the sons of the soil are extremely poor buyers. Our internal political weakness, the straggling condition of our industries, our troubles with the colonials and many of our imperial ailments will vanish as soon as we bring the working class in our country in a line with other British working classes, instead of trying to establish British councils without the man in the street being made capable of being a voter first. The first step in our imperialism is to make every sacrifice and to set aside all nervousness in bringing to the forefront our working classes.

IMPERIAL SPIRIT OF TAXATION.

This must result in the creation of the imperial spirit of taxation which is different from that of the old world home rule. The old home rule dream was to acquire power for lowering taxation to its narrowest limits. The new imperial citizenship shall demand from you that if respect and honour from the other units of the empire are to be elicited, every man, woman, and child shall be properly taken care of and brought up as a strong intelligent citizen. True patriotism will not only have to cease from crying against taxation but under the newer and presumably more prosperous conditions, will have to seek more and ever more sources of public revenues. The present wretchedly paid soldiers, policemen, postmen, railway workers, public works labourers, miners, dockers, will all require an income nearer Rs. 50 a month than Rs. 10 a month. All your country's children will require education, playgrounds, baths, hospitals, etc., if you desire to bring India abreast with other dominions in the great imperial family. Thus the national expenditure, incurred of course from the taxes that you raise, will have to be at least Rs. 15 per head average annually to commence with in your new imperial life before you can attain success in imperial rights, and you will have to pay this cost sooner or later.

INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS.

This brings us face to face with the fact that the true imperial development of all old-world political problems is culminating in the development and strengthening of the human being within the empire at considerable public expenditure, which entails in its turn a considerable and continual development of industries and commerce to produce the necessary wealth. The larger the empire, and the more diverse the partners that compose it the greater and stronger will be the conflict of interests within. The root idea of the Empire will be to suppress this natural conflict by a life of well-reasoned and equitably planned compromise. A common political arbitration over the whole empire in questions of such conflicts of interest might in some measure adjust our differences, but there will be need of a true imperial spirit guiding and governing such arbitrators of the empire's destiny. There will also be the need of the custodians of interests in each country within the empire being chosen from all parts of the empire from men of equal rights, strength, and qualities with a broader outlook of imperial citizenship.

These international administrations will have to remain in very close touch with industralism as a whole in each country. The new imperial key-note of the growth of industrialism in each compartment of the empire is therefore bound to be a gradual governmental. Or in other words, *national* control, as against the old idea of freedom of private enterprise. Such personal and uncontrolled freedom in the past has had its abuses that led to the weakening of the masses for the interest of the few. The new idea will be that industries are a national asset, and therefore object of national care, supervision and control. Such national and uniform control in its turn must in all dominions of the empire aim at common and universal good within the empire and the desire of the one to stifle the other will have not only to be curtailed but stamped out. This would be the new economic imperial life. We in India will have an anomaly to face for a time in accepting governmental interference in and even possession of the various branches of industry, but its real cure will lie in making the Governments in the various provinces of India more national and popular than they are now. We have not to resist a national co-ordination of various industries contributing to national good in preference to private incomes. We have only to see that the bodies that govern national assets and property are the chosen ones of the people.

PUBLIC SPIRIT AND PUBLIC PROSPERITY.

This immediately points to the unavoidable corelation between politics and industries, and between public spirit and public prosperity. This corelation has always existed and the political life of nations within the empire have been silently controlled by the votes and moneys of the financier, the manufacturer, and the worker, and the growth of industries has been nourished or hampered by political laws and political actions of the Government as well as the people.

After the war, the political and industrial growths are bound to be looked upon as almost identical objects of care of the Government and the people everywhere in the empire. Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of Canada in a speech at Quebec said 40 years ago:—

"Gentlemen, I take it .....that there would be no more fatal indication of an unpatriotic, selfish and despicable spirit, than were what are called the business-men of the country, that is to say, those persons who, by their education, character, habits, and intelligence, are best fitted to serve her, being tempted by an over-absorption in their private business to abstain from all contact with public affairs, and from a due participation in the onerous and honourable strife of municipal and Parliamentary politics. .....Of course, I do not mean to imply that we should all insist on being prime ministers, secretaries of state, or members of Parliament, or town councillors,.....but I venture to think that no one, especially in a young country, no matter what his occupation, should consider himself justified in dissassociating himself altogether from all contact with political affairs. The busiest of us can examine, analyse and judge; we can all canvas, vote, protest, and contend for our opinion."

The general principles so ably laid down by Lord Dufferin, who in the same spirit gave impetus to the formation of the National Congress during his Viceroyalty in India, is to be the law for the future Imperial British citizen, the man of industry is to be the man of politics, and the man of politics has to study the intricate needs of the industries of his country, and the Government of the country is to include the wise administration of all factors affecting the growth of industries and commerce.

The Imperial citizen has to admit the right of the nation to control and co-ordinate his industrial and finanical activities to the benefit not only of his own country but also of the Empire as a whole.

INDIANS' NEGLIGENCE AND APATHY.

It is a matter of concern to us in India how to render the voice of our men effectively assertive in the doings of the Empire, and especially in the commercial readjustment and regeneration of the various British States. There we shall have to take another rapid stride to bring our methods of political activity and progress in line with those of other members of the Empire's family. Are we without blame for remaining voiceless, if voiceless we are? If within the Empire a dominant and ruling caste is coming into existence was it all through design of such a caste, and was it not in a great measure due to our own negligence and apathy in the past? We should candidly admit that in the past we had desired too much and sacrificed too little in the attainment of our desires. We reduced our political life and British citizenship's functions to a few spasmodic public meetings, and stray memorials to the Government, with an annual Congress or Conference of some sort that in its operation did not differ much a public meeting, where the obligation of those who attended finished with a few nods and applause at the meeting. Misled by a few unfortunate instances, we believed that there was a systematic selfish opposition to us by a few Englishmen who were in India, and we did not realise that this spirit of stubborn opposition and aggression was British through and through in Britain's own affairs. Look at the stupendous Irish effort, the gigantic Irish sacrifices, and millions upon millions of Irish money that have been spent to establish the right of the Irish to rule themselves in an Irish way, and look at our cheap methods of asking for what we call "Colonial Home Rule" without even establishing a correct definition of it that might be made applicable to modified circumstances in India.

We have asked for a right of vote in our own affairs in India for 40 years and we cannot count our efforts and sacrifices by a fraction of what a few women in Great Britain have done in 10 years under a similar situation. These women have created large funds, established offices all over the country, have started a good many special papers and journals, and have turned out a stream of literature on their pet question; and where are we?

Not very long ago Joseph Chamberlain raised the cry of a protecting tariff being necessary even to Great Britain. Some of our men have desired the same in India; and look at the two methods! In Great Britain Britishers themselves in order to convince their authorities have started hundreds of free trade or tariff reform associations, spent enormous wealth and have flooded the country with literature and lectures for the last ten years. We are hoping to obtain the same right from the same stubborn British races with not even a hundredth part of this effort and sacrifice, and in the end we shall blame somebody else for our failure! Even our educated men have scarcely studied the strength of free trade, the pros and cons of tariff duties, and are performing a patriotic duty by a strong cry for protection, on the simple basis that protection must *protect*!

Our men of capital, education, and enterprise have sat at home in the comfortable shadows of a joint family living or in the hereditory enjoyment of zemindary incomes and rents. Other Britishers went abroad with their brains and money and at the risk of their lives, converted dark wildernesses into flourishing cities and prosperous countries. We supplied labourers under a bond of indenture, and even now istead of the mighty ones stirring out from their ease to fight our rights, we are asking for a share in the Colonial prosperity on the strength of our straggling, starving, illiterate, labour population whom we ourselves give no rights in their own home first.

SLOTH AND SNOBBERY.

We have taken a wrong view-point of British citizenship, British rights, and the corresponding British duties and British fights. In the new life of Imperial citizenship we have to make rapid and drastic changes in our methods of fighting for our rights. We have to realise that the British method of sustaining and strengthening a British administration is by constant and presistent exposition of its shortcomings, and by an honest and open opposition to its burdensomeness. Those that do this as a matter of fact are truly British and would be capable of exercising their new Imperial citizenship among nations that are of the same spirit. Those that believe that assistance to a British Government means letting it alone through apathy or fear are only acting in the old *Moghlai* spirit, and they will make very poor Imperial citizens. Neither by sloth nor by snobbery can public good be advanced under a British system of Government. All of us have to be in India in the matter of personal sacrifices what other British citizens are in other parts of the Empire, while we expect to co-operate with them in a large Imperial scheme of administration. We shall have to dot our country with our various associations for the study and furtherance of various problems, and we shall have to give our money and time towards our public movement as freely as other British citizens do, including even the common workman that pays weekly and promptly for his union, for his political club, for his political paper and for the collection at all his meetings. Besides in India, we shall have to establish for us our representative organisations in Great Britain and even in the Colonies to safeguard our particular interests and to participate in the Imperial duties generally. All other hopes without adequate efforts are futile. Here before our eyes, men of the Dominions are running to and fro, are holding the Central British Administration by the forelook for their proper inclusion in imperial affairs soon after the war, and we are sitting and whimpering and resenting but doing nothing.

WANTED CONGRESS SESSION IN LONDON.

None of our stalwart men are doing what the colonial stalwarts are doing, but we are only asking for the same results. This is a critical period in the history of the Empire, and its readjusted formation after the war is to be a serious matter. To be out of it then would be practically our effacement from the benefits of the Empire and an Imperial Citizenship. It will not be a case of setting the clock back by so many hours, or handicapping us in the new race by so many miles, but it will be a stoppage of the clockwork, and we shall be ruled out of the racecourse altogether. We require our representative men and women to gather in their scores in London, and be in and with the Empire in its future recast and perhaps the best mode of doing so might be to hold the sitting of the Indian National Congress including its new "Home Rule" wing in London in the summer of 1917.

May I crave for your indulgence for a special word to my Parsi friends. In the new Imperial Life the regeneration and safety of a minority race of an infinitesimal character in the world is more assured and more safe. We need not look for help and strength only to our own community, we need not loo for our growth to the generous sympathy of our other Indian neighbours alone, but we should look to a vast and resourceful empire within which there should be free play for every man of merit. We should ignore the old standards of advancing by official favours or by demagogic flattery, and firmly fix in our mind the new idea of imperial citizenship. He who more truly acts and fights as a British citizen in the new empire has got before him all the chances of a vast empire. For the inheritors of the traditions of a heroic and imperial race this is an outlook of hope and promise, and the vastness of the empire instead of filling them with dismay, should inspire them with ambition. So far men who have held us afloat were the types that worked fearlessly for the others, and those that sat in official shelter and gave advice of timidity and inaction have achieved nothing for their country or community.

Framji Cowasji, and the first Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy lived in the days when organised agitation did not exist, still they always lived as British agitators remonstrating with the authorities for any public wrongs. Then in the age of budding public life Naoroji Fardoonji and Dadabhai Naoroji left their impress as true British citizens upon Indian civic life. With further development of political life in India, Pherozeshah Mehta with his faithful lieutenant Dinshaw Wacha became the pattern of public citizenship for the whole country. In modern development when industrial advancement became the handmaid of political progress, Jamsetji Tata with his resolute and courageous spirit fought his country's battles against all the odds that face a pioneer, and carved out a place for India in the new political industrial life of the world and left behind an undying type of public man to maintain this place. It is men such as these that have kept the Parsi community alive, and established for its further rights in the new imperial family, irrespective of their numbers. It is painful to see a contrary spirit in some quarters quite apart from differences of political opinions boldly expressed and acted upon. Even in this great metropolies of the Empire, the centre of the world's political thought, there are Parsi elements, old and young, who pride in political aloofness and slots, and uphold the anti-British gospel of inaction in public life. These are working their community's downfall. The Parsis already carry a doleful memory of a lost empire and a ruined imperialism. Those that gave them shelter and hospitality in different parts of India have themselves lost all that was their own but their home. We are now tossed together in one great motherland with similar afflictions and similar duties and similar prospects. Let us all constantly recall to our minds the sloth, the negligence of public duty, the want of continued repairs to our national strength and unity, and such other causes that brought about our downfall, and we have all to resolve that in this newer and greater Empire in which we are placed, we shall play our parts worthily, and act for mankind with a benevolent fraternizing and yet forceful and assertive spirit of imperialism. We shall win back not all that we have lost, but much more that fresher opportunities being within our range, and having won it all we shall utilize it in the noblest service of mankind as a whole.

Continued from Column 6.

Sir Narayan said Mr. Welinker was only gambling with the words.

Mr. Welinker strongly objected to the use of such an expression.

The Vice-Chancellor said there was no harm in using such words.

Mr. Welinker said he saw nothing retrograde in the Bill.

Mr. Justice Beaman seconded the amendment.

Rao Bahadur Bulchand Dayaram said they must emphatically point out to the Government in what respects the new university differed from the existing ones, and how retrograde a step they were adopting. They should tell the Government that the new University was not what a University ought to be.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said they must be more dignified in the wording of their resolutions. Some of the speeches of the previous speakers were more fit to be delivered on a political platform than in the University Senate. He supported Mr. Welinker.

Dr. Powell asked the meaning of the word retrograde.

Sir Narayan said it meant that the Bill made an advance in the direction of the tail (laughter).

The original motion was then put to the vote and carried by a very large majority, Mr. Welinker's amendment being supported by only four or five Fellows.

The Senate then adjourned.

PATNA UNIVERSITY BILL.

(Continued from page 7.)

culated to retard the progress of education in the province for all time to come."

Mr. Paranjpye said that in the existing Universities although the Vice-Chancellor was appointed by the Government he was one of them; but in the new University he would be the head of the Senate and the Syndicate. He had both these bodies in his hands and could do whatever he liked with them as he had extensive powers. He was also to be a paid officer. The Vice-Chancellor was to be made a too powerful person and the University was not to retain any powers at all. Instead of congratulating, Bihar they should sympathise with them on their misfortune. All over India they were hearing of congestion in colleges, and this Bill in the first instance stopped the growth of further colleges. The people of Bihar were to be completely shut off from higher education. He thought it was a pernicious provision to limit the colleges to Patna alone. It would be impossible under the provisions of that Act to have a college like the speaker's own, Fergueson College. The people of Bihar were asking for bread, but a stone in the shape of this new University was offered to them. They must also note another thing; that the Patan University would be the first of a different type. Patna University would not be the only to be started in India; there would be other Universities on the same lines. The Bill was of a backward tendency and it would kill higher education in Bihar, if passed.

Mr. K. S. Iyer seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. Natarajan supported the amendment. He said all the new Universities would be modelled on the lines of the present Bill if it were passed; not only that, but he feared that the existing Universities would be also compelled to move on the same lines. They had therefore to act in self-defence in passing the amendment and the proposition.

Dr. A. Powell said that the Government paid the funds and they had a right to propose any constitution they liked. If they wanted to have an independent constitution the people of Bihar should raise the necessary funds, and he was sure the members of this Senate who supported the resolution would no doubt show their sympathy by liberal subscriptions. The man who called for the tune must always pay the piper. If the people did not want such a constitution the Government would not support the University.

Prof. A. L. Covernton said although he admitted the powers of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor were great, he thought they were necessary. The latter was to be a paid officer and would devote his whole time to the University.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said that the people were entitled to have a voice in University matters. He supported the proposition.

Prof. Robertson said he had great sympathy with both Sir Narayan and Mr. Parajpye, but the idea was that all the colleges should be in one place. He doubted whether cheapness was a great advantage in higher education. Such a group of colleges in Patna would be very advantageous.

PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Dr. Mann said he had great sympathy with both the proposition and the amendment; he thought that if a University was to be of any use it ought to be autonomous. The fact that the Government was to support the University had nothing to do with the question. The Government supported it from the public funds, which was money belonging to the people, and the people should have control over their University. He thought there was a tendency in India to spread higher education all over the country; he was of the opinion that a student got more valuable training from University life than college life in the outlying districts, therefore the places for raising colleges should be limited, and the colleges should be centralised in one place.

Mr. Paranjpye's amendment was then put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

GAMBLING WITH WORDS.

Mr. N. G. Welinkar then moved the amendment which stood in his name:—"Delete all the words affter "University at Patna" in line 2 and substitute instead: "does not invest the Senate with powers and responsibilities which have been conferred by statute on that body in the existing Indian Universities, as the Bill relegates the Senate to the position of a mere advisory body without control over the Syndicate which thus becomes not only the executive but also the governing authority of the University. That this Senate is firmly of opinion that for the adequate expression of the idea of a University and the full development of University life it is of the first importance that the Senates of Universities should have not only advisory but also administrative functions which will give them an effective voice in controlling University affairs.

"The power given to the Chancellor by Section 5, Clause 6 (a), of the Bill to nominate four persons to be members of the Syndicate appears to this Senate to be an undesirable extension of official control in the administration of the University."

Mr. Welinker said they should not attribute motives to Government, as had been done by Sir Narayan and Mr. Paranjpye. There was too much disposition in a certain section of the Senate to take strange views of the Bill and to ascribe unworthy motives to Government. He strongly objected to the use of certain words which were very offensive.

Sir N. G. Chandavarker said he would like to pin Mr. Welinker to particular words instead of indulging in vague generalities.

Mr. Welinker said he objected to words like "retrograde," "reactionary" etc.

(Continued in column 5.)

The IRON CLAW by ARTHUR STRINGER

AUTHOR OF
"THE OCCASIONAL OFFENDER,"
"THE WIRE TAPPERS,"
"GUN RUNNERS," Etc.
Novelized from
The Pathe Photo Play of the Same Name.

SYNOPSIS.

On Windward Island Palidori intrigues Mrs. Golden into an appearance of evil which causes Golden to capture and torture the Italian by branding his face and crushing his hand. Palidori floods the island and kidnaps Golden's little daughter Margery. Twelve years later in New York a Masked One rescues Margery from Legar and takes her to her father's home. Legar sends Golden a demand for the chart. The coveted chart is lost in a fight between Manley and one of Legar's henchmen, but is recovered by the Laughing Mask. Count Da Espares figures in a dubious attempt to entrap Legar and claims to have killed him. Golden's house is dynamited during a masked ball. Legar escapes but Da Espares is crushed in the ruins. Margery rescues the Laughing Mask from the police. Manley finds Margery not indifferent to his love. He saves her from Mauki's poisoned arrows. Manley plans a mock funeral which fails to accomplish the desired purpose, the capture of the Iron Claw and his gang. Margery is saved from death at the hands of the Iron Claw by the Laughing Mask. An attempt by the Iron Claw to blow up the O'Mara cottage is frustrated in the nick of time. The Laughing Mask discloses his identity to Margery. Margery overhears the police's plan to take the Laughing Mask prisoner and hastens to warn him. They escape both the police and the Iron Claw. Later the Laughing Mask is almost taken while with Margery at her home. He eludes capture: Margery's father tells her that the Mask has met death. A mysterious woman frightens Legar's henchman into a promise of confession to clear the Laughing Mask. She meets Margery and discloses herself to that young lady as David Manley Legar and his gang get possession of some foot and escape, taking Margery with them. The Laughing Mask adds to his hysteriousness by once more saving her from death.

SIXTEENTH EPISODE.

THE UNMASKING OF DAVY.

In that gloomy sanctuary of evildoers known as the Owl's Nest, Jules Legar bent over the half sheet of paper on which the pen in his lean fingers was inscribing certain cryptic characters. Then he quickly folded the strip of parchment, placed it in an envelope, and securely gummed down the flap with the aid of the iron hook which took the place of his missing left hand.

Crossing the dank flagging of the subterranean chamber, he stood before a rat-faced individual, who squinted slavishly up at him with one good eye. Although fortified by liberal portions of the Owl's illicit brew, it was evident that One-Lamp Louie nourished an unwholesome dread of that scar-marked tyrant, who brooked no infraction of his malign authority.

"Cut out that booze and listen to me," commanded Legar in curt tones; "you know the place where those bulls from headquarters gave us such a lively run that I had to cache that Van Horn swag. Get out there as quick as you can and turn this envelope over to Dutch Frank, who will be waiting with Tony Rafello along the road near the lake. They will know what to do, and remember—no bungling on this job."

As the one-eyed gangster placed the envelope carefully in his pocket and slunk out of that harborage of human derelicts, it would have boded ill for his peace of mind could he have seen at that moment into the dark cubby-hole where that nocturnal old hag, the Owl, nested during the daylight hours. In that unsavory retreat stood a motionless figure, with one ear pressed so closely to the cracked door panel that every word spoken in the outer room was plainly audible.

This daring eavesdropper wore a yellow mask, with the mouth slit curving upward in a fixed, mocking smile. He now seemed animated by a strong desire to accompany One-Lamp Louie as that worthy departed on his strange errand. Swiftly mounting a shaky ladder on one side of the room, the masked interloper groped his way upward through a narrow bulkhead door, opening onto a gloomy alleyway.

Racing down this alley, he reached the street where a black, low-slung limousine stood drawn up at the curb. On the next block a thick-bodied man was hailing a passing taxi.

"Follow that taxicab," he cried out to the chauffeur; "don't let it get out of sight for a minute."

The pursuit of that yellow-trimmed taxicab led through the canyonlike streets of the lower city on to a squat ferryboat and across the turbid river, threaded the narrow mazes of Jersey City, and finally swept out on to the broad highways of the open country. Like a greyhound coursing a clumsy rabbit, the high-powered limousine clung to the lurching taxi, and then as the two dust-enveloped vehicles struck into the uplands their speed perceptibly slackened.

Among these rolling uplands were the stately summer mansions of a millionaire colony which migrated here annually from the sweltering metropolis. It was in this abiding place of wealth that Enoch Golden had erected a great rambling manor house.

The aged banker now stepped out of one of the French windows opening on the broad veranda and stood thoughtfully surveying the peaceful landscape glimmering in the June sunlight.

"What is troubling you, Enoch?" his gentle-faced wife inquired tenderly; "do you think we may still be in danger from that man who already has caused us so much suffering?"

"It isn't that I fear for myself," Golden replied, fondling the hand that lay in his, "but that human monster seems bent on striking at me through harming Margery. He is capable of anything, but I hardly believe he will dare remain in this vicinity with both Captain Brackett and Lieutenant Kirby on his track."

Even as he spoke those two redoubtable, if somewhat heavy-featured, police officers turned in at the graveled driveway.

"It's all right, Mr. Golden," called out the red-jowled police captain as soon as he got within hailing distance, "not a trace of that bunch of yeggs. They must have been tipped off I was workin' on the case."

"That's fine," called out a sweet girlish voice from the house, "now father can't refuse to let me have that gallop Major and I are both longing for."

"It would be hard for me to refuse you anything, Margery," responded the affectionate father, "and if Captain Brackett thinks it will be safe, I certainly don't want to spoil your pleasure."

"Your daughter will be in no danger while I'm around," pompously announced that officer, "and now the Iron Claw bandit has cleaned out, I'm goin' on a still hunt for that masked gum-shoe artist. That paper your secretary got off Red Egan leaves a lot of bad jobs that need explainin'."

A few minutes later a groom approached the veranda leading a spirited black horse. Margery leaped into the saddle and the thoroughbred swung into the lake road. She became so absorbed in the liquid-noted duet of two mating song birds that when Major suddenly pricked up his ears and shied to one side of the road her equilibrium was seriously threatened for the moment. As she regained her precarious balance and quieted her highstrung mount Margery discovered the object of his fright was a black, dust-coated limousine standing half concealed in the thick shrubbery. A motionless figure sat in the driver's seat, his visored cap pulled low over his face.

She urged the skittish animal past the troublesome black specter and continued down the road, every sense keenly on the alert for possible danger. Presently her horse reared again, and this time more violently, as a hawk-faced chauffeur wearing a greasy duster jumped up from the grassy bank where he had been smoking his pipe. Near this disreputable figure stood an equally disreputable-looking taxicab with yellow trimmings. With a light touch of her whip, Margery swept past this leering harbinger of evil.

A few hundred yards farther on Margery sharply reined in her mount and sat, intently staring into a clump of alder bushes growing close to the lake. In that clump of bushes she saw the back of a thick shouldered man, who, by his impatient movements, appeared to be waiting for someone. As the puzzled girl watched that vaguely familiar figure, a startling development took place. A second person, whose features were concealed by a derisively smiling mask of yellow fabric, stepped out of the dense foliage and abruptly confronted the waiting figure, whom Margery now placed the one of Legar's scoundrels known as One-Lamp Louie.

Apparently the newcomer was making some urgent demand upon that one-eyed miscreant, a demand which he emphasized by sundry prods with the muzzle of a heavy blue-metaled revolver. After casting a furtive glance about him, the wily gangster appeared to weakly surrender, for he drew from his inner coat pocket a sealed envelope, which his masked opponent hastily seized and ripped open.

Even as he rapidly scanned the strip of paper he found in the envelope, the silent girl on horseback saw creeping through the bushes two stealthy figures, which were stalking the Laughing Mask like slinking jungle cats hunting in pairs.

The next moment those creeping figures had avalanched themselves upon him, knocking his weapon from his hand and bearing him heavily to the ground under their combined weight. Fighting with a courage born of desperation, the Laughing Mask with one supreme effort shook off the clutches of his unwieldy opponents and sprang to his feet, the strip of white paper still gripped in his left hand.

One-Lamp Louie, seeing his opportunity, leveled the revolver and fired at close range. A stinging pain in his left hand forced him to involuntarily relinquish his hold on the crumpled bit of paper, and a puff of wind sent it kiting high above his head.

The astonished girl, sitting as motionless as an equestrian statue, had barely time to gather her scattered wits, when that disputed scrap of parchment came gently floating down the breeze. She knew that paper must have some great intrinsic value or the Laughing Mask would not have jeopardized his life for its possession.

Wheeling her tender-mouthed horse in his tracks, she struck him a sharp blow with her riding crop. Smarting under this unusual indignity, he launched out like a black thunderbolt toward the startled gangsters blocking his path. Margery swung low like an Indian and scooped up the paper.

As Margery swept past the last of her enemies she saw the black limousine backing out from the shrubbery just ahead of her, and by a herculean effort succeeded in pulling up barely in time to avoid a collision with that mysterious vehicle. Just then the Laughing Mask, with his left hand hastily bandaged, burst out of the bushes and ran swiftly toward the waiting motor car. He stopped in sudden wonderment as he saw the serene-eyed girl who smilingly extended a frayed and soiled strip of white paper.

"I don't know whether this is your property," she said lightly as he came toward her, "but I didn't want you to lose it after that terrible fight."

He was suddenly interrupted by the sound of loud and raucous shouts and the jerky whirring of the taxi-cab engine.

"These men are in an ugly mood and will stop at nothing. My man and I can hold them off until you get a start. When you get home give that paper to your father's secretary, it concerns him deeply. Go at once and ride as hard as you know how."

From the depths of a comfortable wicker chair in the spacious living room, Margery narrated the exciting events of the last hour to a little circle of breathless auditors, including the somewhat abashed Captain Brackett of headquarters.

And when she exhibited that tattered slip of paper which she had been instructed to deliver to the young secretary, David Manley, the red-faced captain could restrain himself no longer.

"I ain't sayin' this Laughing Mask ain't brave enough when it comes to a showdown," he said in unctuous tones, "but that don't let him off those crimes he's charged with. I've been followin' up a clue that leads right into this house, Mr. Golden, and if you ain't got any objections I'd like to have a talk with that secretary of yours."

At that moment the unsuspecting object of this thinly veiled insinuation airily entered the room. Margery uttered a gasp of surprise as she saw his left hand bound in a blood-stained handkerchief.

"That left hand of yours looks kind of mussed up," said the police captain, "perhaps you wouldn't mind tellin' us how it got hurt."

For the first time since Margery had known the frank and boyishly engaging David Manley he appeared constrained and somewhat evasive.

"Wh—I—was fooling around in the gun-room and—and my automatic accidentally went off," he replied haltingly, and then added quickly as though struck by an inspiration, "I was cleaning it, you know."

Into the dull face of the captain flashed a look of satisfied triumph. He took from his pocket a pair of heavy, jangling handcuffs.

"That bluff don't work," he replied, "not when we know the Laughing Mask was wounded in the left hand not half an hour ago." Then he solemnly enunciated, "David Manley, you are under arrest!"

With these words he dexterously slipped the handcuffs over the secretary's wrists.

* * * * *

"But this is preposterous, Captain Brackett," declared Enoch Golden somewhat heatedly. "I would as soon think of accusing my own daughter of being the Laughing Mask as this boy, who has stood by me through all my troubles."

"I'm sorry, Mr. Golden, but the law must take its course," answered the smug-faced police officer. "I didn't make any move until I was sure of what I was doin', though I've had my suspicions ever since I found this here piece of joolry on your library floor the time the Laughing Mask gave us the slip."

Fishing in a deep sidepocket, he drew out a gold cuff link with the letters D. M. monogrammed on its oval face.

"You'll have to do a lot of explainin' before you get through," he thundered at Davy in a third-degree voice "and since you say you ain't the Laughing Mask, you might as well commence by tellin' us how he happened to drop this sleeve button with your initials on it."

"I guess you'll have to do your duty, captain," came his low-toned reply. "I have no explanation to offer you."

Suddenly from behind a lace hanging stepped a familiar figure holding a black automatic in his hand. His features were hidden by a yellow mask, the mouth slit curving into an enigmatic smile.

"The Laughing Mask!" involuntarily burst from the astounded group.

"Entirely at your service," came the mocking rejoinder. Then he cried tersely, "Throw up your hands, all of you. The cuff link which this highly intelligent officer considers so very important was borrowed by me because I liked the design. I'll trouble you for it now, captain, for I don't want to break the set."

He quickly crossed to that silently raging guardian of the peace and extracted the yellow bit of metal from his unwilling fingers. Then with levelled weapon he backed slowly to the open window, and, leaping out with an agile spring, vanished from the sight of that little assemblage. Overcome with the very audacity of this daring stroke, they stood for a moment staring at the open window, then came a hurried stampede out of the house to cut off the retreat of the masked fugitive.

Davy, remaining behind, for the obvious reason that he was still securely handcuffed, found fixed upon him the somewhat scornful glance of Margery Golden.

"Why have you led me to think you were the brave Laughing Mask all this time?" she demanded, with a rising inflection of anger.

"If you must know, Margery," he replied, groping for his words, "it was because I love you and I thought you were learning to love him for his bravery in your defense."

"You were quite right in thinking so," answered the blazing-eyed girl; "I do love him and I could never love anyone who could stoop to such deception as you have."

They were interrupted in the midst of this painful discussion by the return of the crestfallen police captain and Davy's much-relieved employer.

"We couldn't find the slightest trace of that impudent masquerader," said the aged banker in response to his secretary's questioning look, "but I don't care so much now that you are absolved from this ridiculous charge." Then, turning to Captain Brackett, he added with pardonable sarcasm, "Isn't it about time you released this desperate criminal?"

As Davy stood rubbing his aching wrists, from which the half-heartedly apologetic officer had just removed the constraining handcuffs, his eye fell on that strip of paper Margery had retrieved at such great hazard and which now lay on the table forgotten in the excitement of the moment.

"No wonder they put up such a fight for this paper," he cried excitedly, "for it is the key to the hiding place of the Van Horn loot, which Legar must have cached when we had him on the run. It gives Wrenney's Oak as a starting place, and here are the directions for pacing off the distances to where the plate is concealed."

Captain Brackett, now rehabilitated in his customary dignity, reached out an authoritative hand for the paper and studied it intently for a moment.

"Anyone could see that," he answered slightingly, "and we've got to get out to Wrenney's Oak in a hurry if we're goin' to beat the Iron Claw and his pirates to that sack of loot."

With his usual buoyant spirits decidedly crushed, David Manley stood on the broad veranda and watched the little party embark in a racing motor-boat, which carried them swiftly over the limpid waters, leaving a long trail of foam in its wake. For a brief space Davy stared irresolutely out over the lake, then a look of sudden determination flashed into his face, and a few minutes later he was at the helm of the speedy "Arrow," skimming over the surface of that lake as lightly as a swallow on the wing.

He landed a short distance below the deserted craft of his employer and made his way through the moss-carpeted woods toward Wrenney's Oak as silently as an aboriginal. As he approached that hoary veteran of the forest, he saw under its wide-flung branches the golden-haired object of his quest.

The giant oak had implanted its sturdy roots deep in the soil on the edge of a precipitous ravine, and as Davy's eyes traveled up the steep hillside which abruptly flanked the narrow path skirting this ravine his face suddenly went white with fearsome apprehension.

Peering out of a tangled thicket was the deep-scared face of Jules Legar. That face was as repellant in its beastlike ferocity as must have been the hideously painted savages who once roamed these forest glades, bent on murder and destruction. Unconscious of the presence of this lurking foe, the stalwart police captain was solemnly pacing off certain distances, guided by a slip of white paper which he held in his hand.

Standing near by and completely absorbed in these awkward manœuvres was the graceful figure of Margery Golden, her stoop-shouldered father close beside her.

A rasping oath from Legar warned Davy that something had gone amiss with that worthy's plans.

"The cop's stumbled on the right place by accident," growled the angry voice from behind the bushes; "the fool thinks the stuff is in the ground—now he's starting to dig right in front of the cave—that sews up Louie good and tight—we'll have to do something and do it quick."

"If you want to put the kibosh on that bunch buttin' into our business, I know how to do it," said Frank. "That big rock we seen up the hill don't need much of a shove to send it goin' down like thunder let loose, an' it's headed just about right to smash that whole outfit off the ledge into the gully."

Davy saw the two rapidly moving figures climbing up toward a massive bowlder which by one of those odd whims of nature hung so lightly poised on the hillside that the hand of a child might have set it vibrating or its precarious balance. He saw Legar and Dutch Frank place their shoulders against that granite bowlder.

Davy knew that in a few seconds that revolving bulk of solid granite would acquire a velocity which would send it tearing past him like a shot out of a gun. He raced down the hillside and put his last ounce of strength into a flying leap which landed him close to Margery Golden and her startled companions.

He dived against the wondering-eyed girl as a groggy football player might weakly hurl himself against the opposing line, and the sheer impact of his weight sent them both sprawling several yards up the trail which bordered the ravine. Even as Enoch Golden and Captain Brackett rushed to lay hands on Margery's supposed assailant the flying mass of rock thundered across the space where they all had been standing but the second before, and sweeping every obstacle out of its path, went crashing and reverberating into the depths of the yawning chasm far below.

It was the hardy police officer, inured to the shock and tumult of conflict by the experience of many years, who first recovered his self-possession and noted a one-eyed man stealthily making his way out of a deep and cavernous fissure in some nearby rocks. Over one shoulder this villainous-faced prowler bore a burlap sack which gave out a clanking sound as he felt his way step by step along the rough trail.

The captain made up in valor what he lacked in discretion, and, tugging out his heavy service revolver, he rushed after that skulking gangster, loudly calling on him to surrender in the name of the law. But One-Lamp Louie had no apparent intention of surrendering either himself or the coveted bag of loot to that wrathful guardian of public morals. Instead, he coolly dropped to one knee and lived up to his reputation of being the handiest gunman in Legar's hard-shooting gang by sending a bullet neatly drilled through the police captain's shoulder.

But he did not know as he dodged his way among the shadowy tree trunks that a youthful figure armed with a heavy police revolver, a resolute-faced girl and an elderly white-haired man were rapidly closing in on him. As he broke from cover and started up the railroad embankment he ripped out a hasty oath as he saw his pursuers emerging from the woods a short distance below him. At the same moment they saw that sinister figure with the burlap sack and came toward him on the run.

One-Lamp Louie instantly reached the conclusion that it was safer to run than to fight, and he pounded up the ties with rapid strides.

Fifty yards up the track the gangster saw a battered old switching engine standing by a dripping water tank. He leaped aboard and opened the throttle.

As the self-constituted posse came to a baffled stop close by the water tank they saw an evilly grinning figure leaning out from the cab of the fast receding engine, a figure whose hand waved a mocking signal of farewell in true railroad style.

A few feet distant from the water tank was a small, boxlike shanty containing the levers manipulating various switches. In front of this shanty stood a distraught engineer, volubly cursing the bold depredator who had robbed him of his iron charge. Suddenly a new look of consternation flashed into his eyes and he turned in a frenzy of excitement to his grimy-faced assistant.

"We've got to throw that devil off the main line, Gus," he shouted as he dived into the boxlike structure. "The Overland is due any second. They'll crash together head on."

Almost as he spoke the last words he jammed over one of the shining levers with all his strength. At that moment came a long-drawn screeching whistle, accompanied by the grinding sound of hastily applied airbrakes. Down the level stretch of track the onlookers, gripped in an agony of suspense, saw the heavy Overland express rushing at top speed straight for the lumbering freight engine. The intervening space between those speeding iron-clad monsters lessened with every second.

With set faces the little group by the water tank steeled themselves for that seemingly inevitable crash of collision. But at that crucial instant the outlaw engine swerved with incredible swiftness and shot off into the long siding, just as the express thundered past with its dozen coaches of human freight.

Like a crazy Malay running amuck the engine, with the desperado at its throttle, tore down the siding toward a startled group of laborers who had been ripping out a defective rail. Amid a babble of warning shouts the engine struck that deadly gap, and bereft of its steel guides, plowed wildly for a short distance along the ties, and then, enveloped in a swirling cloud of steam, plunged headlong over the steep embankment. Under that shapeless mass of twisted metal which had once been a staid old switching engine the white-faced pursuers of One-Lamp Louie found the crushed and lifeless form of the unregenerate gunman huddled across a burlap sack of stolen plate. With a gesture of distress Margery Golden turned away from that repulsive, death-stilled figure.

"Please take me home," she said wearily to her father, who was standing near by.

(To be continued.)

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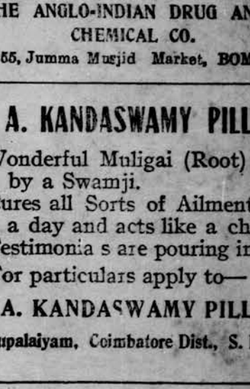
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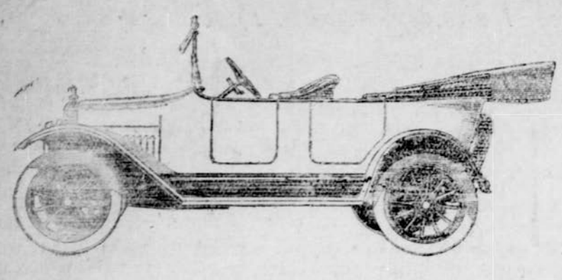

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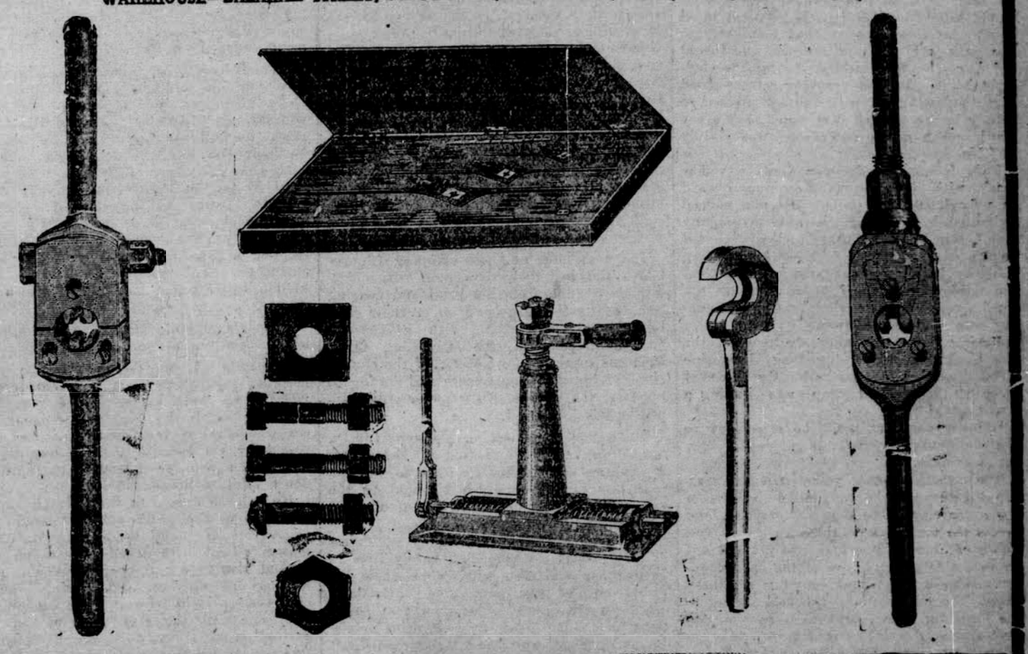

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